CHUBB'S SAFES
AND
CHUBB'S LOCKS

Daily preserve Crores of Rupees. There is not a single instance of LOSS by FIRE or BURGLARS from a CHUBB'S FIRE-PROOF and THIEF-RESISTING SAFE.

BOMBAY AGENT, 37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,758—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1896.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

FRAGRANT ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE AND MOUTH-WASH.
CALVERT'S DENTO-PHENOLENE.
The Editor of *Health* says:—"The most effective preparation for ridding the mouth of the aroma of tobacco, and leaving a pleasant taste."
1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 1-lb. 7s. 6d. bottles (English rates).
F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER, ENG.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 5 P.M.
P.L. CARTHAGE	5263	M. DeHorne	7th Aug.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	14th "
P.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	21st "
SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	28th "
P.M. SUTLEJ	4305	A. Symons	4th Sept.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	11th "
			SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
P.L. PENINSULAR	5207	F. H. Seymour	19th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	26th "
P.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	3rd October
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th "
P.L. CARTHAGE	5263	M. De Horne	17th "
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	24th "
P.L. INDIA	8000	B. F. Briscoe	31st "

The Steamers marked P. L. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Sutlej" marked B.M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea can not be booked on this voyage.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th July, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Sept. 1896.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Oct. 1896.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Nov. 1896.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	G. de Grisogono	4,253	350	7th Aug. 1896
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	7th Sept. 1896

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
A Surgeon on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	21st Aug. 1896

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, August 1, 1896.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. ARCHIMEDE .....18th Aug. 1896.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to
E. O. BARBORO,
Agent.
Gassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 24, 1896.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
BOMBAY JAPAN LINE.

THE S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain Anderson, 3,275 Tons, will SAIL for TUTICORIN, CHINA and JAPAN, on or about the 5th August.
For freight and passage apply to
TATA AND SONS,
Agents.
Victoria Building, Fort, Bombay, 27th July, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government,
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT,
VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
MELBOURNE	4080	Rogliano	8th August 1896.
SALAZIE	4235	Chevalier	5th Sept. "
SAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October "
NATAL	4074	Verron	31st " "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CALEDONIEN	L. Blanc	4,232	27th Aug.

Four weekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Transhipat Colombo.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 8th August.
N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares, from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to
E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, Nr. Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price, 8 annas. Can be had at this Printing Branch Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 8th Aug. at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 11th Aug., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, on or about the 6th Aug., noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, about the 8th Aug., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, about the 5th Aug., calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 5th Aug., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 14th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 4th August, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY,

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW FLUID
FOR
THE COMPLEXION

MADE from an improved formula. By its use the SKIN is kept SMOOTH and SOFT, FRECKLES disappear, SPOTS are dried up, and exposure to the Sun and Wind may be indulged in with impunity.
Price Re. 1 per Bottle.
Made only by
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

HYDROCARBINE,
THE NEW
HAIR RENEWER.

FLATTERING reports are being constantly received as to the wonderful efficacy of this excellent preparation.
PLEASANT TO USE.
Price Rs. 2 per Bottle.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
A FEW CANVASSERS, in the Town of Bombay. Commission, 5 per cent. For other particulars, apply to the Undersigned.
A. GOPALACHARLU, Secretary.
Srinivasa Mandiram and Charities, Bangalore.
27th July, 1896.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
AN HOTEL BUSINESS for SALE in a rapidly increasing Hill Station in Southern India or would be let on lease.
Apply "X. Y." Care of this Paper.

ELECTROPLATE AND SILVER GOODS
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION AND PRIZES FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF PRIZE CUPS, BOWLS, AND MUGS, READY FOR
IMMEDIATE SELECTION.
FULLY ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.
BOOKS FOR STATION LIBRARIES.
This Company has supplied many of the
PRINCIPAL LIBRARIES
and Schools in India to the satisfaction of its numerous clients. Enquiries for Catalogues, Estimates, or Information will be promptly responded to.
Messrs. THACKER & Co., LD., will send on application a
LIST OF 1,000 VOLUMES
fairly representative of English Literature, and including a liberal selection of the Scientific and Technical Works most likely to be useful.
The want of a guide to the organisation and selection of small Mofussil Libraries has long been felt, and the impetus which the
INDIAN AND COLONIAL SERIES
has given to the establishment of Libraries has increased the need.
It is not pretended that this is a list of the 1,000 "Best" Books, or even of the Books which we think should be read. We have included works which during a long experience of library work we have found to be most useful and acceptable to readers.

KEMP'S PAPARIDINE
IS RECOGNISED AS A STANDARD REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION
and has cured many severe and obstinate cases.
SAFE, PROMPT, THOROUGH,
INVOLVING NO CHANGE OF DIET.
Per Bottle Rs. 2.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.
PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.
UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.
The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 2.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4.
BAHADURS No. 3.	BAHADUR REGALIAS.
BAHADURS No. 4.	BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.

BAHADUR REEDS.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

MONSOON BOOTS.
OUR SPECIAL BOOT.
BLACK CALF,
EXTRA STOUT SOLES.
EXCELLENT VALUE.
LEATHER LINED,
Rs. 16-8 CASH.

NOTICE
IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE
LARGE NUMBER OF WATCHES
STILL ON HAND WE HAVE DECIDED TO EXTEND THE DATE OF OUR
STOCKTAKING SALE
OF
SURPLUS WATCH STOCK
TILL AUGUST 31ST.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE! NOTICE!! NOTICE!!!
TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
HIGH CLASS
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS.
HAVE just Cleared and Unpacked a Large Consignment of REAL MANILA CIGARS from the best Manila Cigars Factory made to order and manufactured from the best Havana Seed grown in Manila to suit the Indian Climate, of splendid flavour, and quite dry—and are the best Cigars in the trade.

					Rs.	as.
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of	50	with rings	.....	per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do.	..... ,,	9	0
Isabels	do.	50	do.	..... ,,	7	8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do.	..... ,,	7	0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do.	..... ,,	5	0
Little Devils	do.	50	do.	..... ,,	3	8
Club Londres	do.	100	do.	..... ,,	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100	do.	..... ,,	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)	do.	100	do.	..... ,,	6	8
Habano 2A	do.	100	do.	..... ,,	4	8

Also a large Stock of HAVANA and INDIAN CIGARS' AMERICAN CUT TOBACCOS and every Smokers, Requisites.
TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

WHITEAWAY'S
ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE
COMMENCES SATURDAY, 1ST AUGUST.
SPECIAL SALE PRICE, RS. 5-8 FOR 3 SHIRTS.
THE "HERCULES."—WHITE FINE LONG-CLOTH SHIRTS, with extra fine white longcloth fronts and cuffs. These shirts take the starch splendidly and are in appearance equal to a linen shirt. They wear well, are suited for every-day wear; also made with one stud hole for Dress. Rs. 14-12 per half dozen.
FOR DAY, UNIFORM, MESS, OR DRESS WEAR, send old Shirt by Registered Post as Sample undressed. 100 Dozen to be SOLD.
SPECIAL SALE PRICE, RS. 5-8 FOR SHIRTS.
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

MOIST ATMOSPHERE
By using CRYSTAL ENAMEL all bright steel may be preserved in its original brightness. CRYSTAL ENAMEL is transparent and invisible and in no way interferes with the usefulness of the article coated. Per Bottle Re. 1-0.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,—BOMBAY AND POONA.

SHIRTS.
—"PERFECT FITTING."—
SHIRTS FOR DAY OR DRESS,
FROM RS. 15 FOR SIX.
COLOURED SHIRTS,
FROM RS. 27 FOR SIX.
THE NEW SOFT MATERIALS:—
EATON GAUZES, BLUES, AND PINKS.
Our New Illustrated Catalogue free on application.
THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

DEWAR'S CELEBRATED WHISKIES.
LATHAM AND Co. have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Western India, for the following:—
JOHN DEWAR AND SON'S Special Old Highland.
Ditto Extra Special Old Highland.
FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO
LATHAM & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. BUNDER ROAD, KARACHI.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

FAREWELL VISIT
Of the Renowned
HARRY STANLEY'S OPERA Co.
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY,
FRIDAY, 7TH JULY,
BYRON'S AMUSING COMEDY,
"OUR BOYS."
First appearance of
LOUIS BERESFORD,
IN HIS
GRAND CHALLENGE
10 FOOT PEDESTAL
SKATE DANCE.

PRICES:—Rs. 3, 2, 1, and 8 Annas.
Plan at SOUNDY and Co.'s
D. S. RICHMOND, Agent. T. EMPSON, Manager.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, per S. S. "HORATIO," arrived from HULL and MIDDLESBROUGH are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to take DELIVERY, of their respective GOODS from the PRINCES DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the GOODS are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for settlement within a FORTNIGHT of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 4th August, 1896. Agents.

S. S. "LOCKSLEY HALL,"

ARRIVED, 4TH AUGUST 1896.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain MACAULAY will attend every Morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 4th August, 1896.

CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

I HAVE made over the entire control of the AGENCY of the CITY of GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY to Messrs. TU NNER, MORRISON and Co., 44, Elphinstone Circle, who will on and from this date receive all Premiums due and generally transact the Business connected with the Agency.

Wm. D. GRAHAM,
Bombay, 1st August, 1896. Resident Secretary.

WE have been appointed CHIEF AGENTS for the above Company in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY. All Premiums due and communications should be addressed to us.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents.
CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE Co.,
Bombay, 1st August, 1896. 44, Elphinstone Circle.

SAFE, SIMPLE AND ECONOMICAL LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Security of the CITY of GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY is unsurpassed, the funds being now over TWO MILLIONS STERLING and Claims to the extent of over FOUR MILLIONS STERLING have already been paid.

The Company has been established upwards of FIFTY-SEVEN YEARS, and affords all those advantages which must commend themselves to gentlemen about to effect Life Assurances. Amongst these may be mentioned NON-FORFEITURE OF POLICIES GUARANTEED SURRENDER VALUES, Paid up Policies granted to those who desire to discontinue the payment of premiums, QUINQUENNIAL DIVISION of PROFITS with INTERMEDIATE BONUSES payable in the event of death between the periods of Division and the IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of CLAIMS on proof of death and title.

For further particulars apply to—

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents.
CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE Co.,
44, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,

J. J. BORDES' ROYAL MESS BRANDY.

This BRANDY is so well known throughout the Presidency that it has pushed its way on its own merit.

MONSOON 1896.

WATERPROOF COATS.

CHESTERFIELDS.
INVERNESS CAPES.
BEST MAKE AND QUALITY.

ASQUITH & LORD,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

THE INDO-CHINA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 (Fifty) per Share for the half-year ended 30th June last will be payable on application at the Registered Office of the Company No. 8, Hornby Row, Fort, on and after Thursday, the 20th instant, to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 17th instant, on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th to 24th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
ALLANA MUNJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st August, 1896. Agents.

BARKHAUSEN & CO.,

BORDEAUX.
GENUINE RICH CLARETS,
Shipped by the above Firm,
TO BE HAD OF
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS:—
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.
Retail Agents:—
MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

SHERRY.

"LA TORRE," a natural Solera, is a Dry Wine, combining great Flavor with Delicacy of Bouquet.

Rs. 27-10, CASH.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pawai Road, Malabar Hill, teak and blackwood household furniture, plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome three-lights hanging kerosine lamps, rich Persian carpets, table ornaments, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., the property of M. H. STARLING, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, proceeded to England.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

The property of another gentleman—

1 handsome grey gelding, 16 hands, perfectly quiet in harness.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 7 a.m., on the same day.

AUCTION SALE OF WHEAT FLOUR.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY the 6th inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Wallace Flour Mill, Chicklewady, Tardeo, by order of Messrs. Vussonjee, Sons and Co., and on account and risk of Messrs. Megjee Samjee and Co:—

3 bags household flour.
99 " superfine "
332 " rough ground flour.
3.7 " coarse sojee.
36 " fine sojee.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale. The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 8th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods:—

Also the property of the late Mr. W. SAUNDERS, consisting of chairs, tables, glass-door book-cases wearing apparel, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built palanquin office shigram.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 powerful grey Arab, about 14 hands, 8 years old, quiet in harness saddle.
1 handsome bay walar about 16 hands, regularly ridden as a charger.

The property of the late Mr. W. SAUNDERS:—

1 handsome strong-built dog-cart in very good order.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

4 cases Dewaldhur tea and fruit gardens apples in small lots.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 5th August, 1896.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF SQUARE TEAK LOGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Frere Bunder, by order of Mr. Hajee Esmael Hajee Osman Chhotani, and on account and at the risk of Mistry Hajee Esa Hajee Essack:—

	Tons.	C. foet	Inches.	Part.
49 square teak logs measuring	29	32	3	2
225 square teak logs measuring ...	145	20	8	10

By order of Mr. Nagindas Fobichand and on account and at the risk of Hajee Esa Hajee Essack:—

20 square teak logs measuring about 20 tons in small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE RUBIES.

TO-MORROW on THURSDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Mr. Manekchand Kapurchand, and on account and at the risk of National Mohunlal Sooraimull Choonilal, and Bukteodass Mohokamchand, trading under the name of Purtabsing Mohunlal, the following very valuable rubies:—

1 ruby about 6 1-16 ruttics.
16 rubies, about 30 1-16 ruttics.
70 rubies, about 67½ ruttics.
1 Siam ruby, about 6½ ruttics.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 10th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Mr. D Mecropolo and on account of the concerned, the undermentioned goods, damaged by rain-water:—

1 meerschaum bowl.
97 G B D pipes with vulcanite mouth-pieces.
31 do amber do
7 do do do Extra quality.
1 do B B-B do do large
19 do do do
29 clay pipes, with vulcanite and amber mouth-pieces.
1 cigar-box.
14 amber cigarette holders.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, (entrance of Military Square Lane), on TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned cottage pianoforte by S. Rose and Co., a strong bay waler going in harness, handsome table ornaments and flower vases, guitar and banjos, wearing apparel, tin and leather trunks, photographic camera with stand, books, &c., the property of the late W. H. DAVIES, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

N.B.—The horse will be sold at 2 p.m.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY in Shroff Street or Borah Cross Lane at Lower Colaba, opposite the Jute Mill.

On TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Ranchoredas Vassonji, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Haji Moolla Mahomedji in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 7th day October, 1895, the following landed property, viz.:—

All that piece of Fasendari ground, with the messuage or dwelling-house or bungalow standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay on the northern side of Shroff Street or Borah Cross Lane, at Lower Colaba, in the registration sub-district of Bombay formerly as well as now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Haji Moolla Mahomedji, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 712 Street No. 25, containing by admeasurement 136 and three-ninths square yeards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a gully and house of Gunput Bhawani Sedkey, on the west by the said Pestonjee Shroff Street, on the north by the property of Mooarjee Chattoo, and on the south by Borah Cross Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN FIRST COLIWADA ESPLANADE CROSS LANE OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of he mortgagee Mr. Madanlal Goverdhandas and with the consent of his mortgagor Mr. Lakmidas Morarjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Rahimbai, widow of Shaik Abdulla Shaik Oosman and Aminabai, daughter of the said Shaik Abdulla Shaik Oosman in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 6th day of December, 1893, and made between the said Rahimbai and Aminabai of the one part and the said Madanlal Goverdhandas of the other part.

All that piece of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenament or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate at First Coliwada Esplanade Cross Lane without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration sub-district of Bombay bearing Collector's old No. 58 new No. A6062 and old survey No. 746 and new survey No. 2-3414 containing by admeasurement (133) square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B ward No.1858, street Nos. 29, 31, and 2 and 4,and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the east by the Esplanade Cross Lane, on the west by the house of Bhiwa Sivajee, on the north by the public passage called Coliwada Lane, and on the south by a public passage, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said RAHIMBAI and AMINABAI and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhoy Pakvasa and Chandulal, the attorneys for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th Aug. 1896.

CEYLON FLANNEL.

THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, keep a Stock of the above unshrinkable Flannel in plain whitegrey and various coloured patterns. Price Re. 1 per yard 29" wide. Sold in short lengths to suit constituents.

SAMPLES FREE.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"91, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital no one could possibly have had a more violent cough: it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. Hill."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospital and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis, your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh, L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis, one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club, will be held in the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th August, 1896. at 5-30 P.M.

A. F. FERGUSON,
Hon. Secretary.

GORDON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
5-6, HARE STREET, CALCUTTA.

JUTE TWINE, YARN and ROVE of all sizes can now be had from the above Mills.
Special Weights and qualities made to order.
Quotations and particulars on application.

GORDON STEWART & Co.,
Managing Agents.

THE JUBILEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 30 per Share for the Half-year ended 30th June, 1896, is made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, from 3rd August, 1896, between 12 and 3 P.M., to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 1st August, 1896, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board,
READYMONEY JEEJEEBHOY & Co.,
23, Church Gate Street, 28th July, 1896. Agents.

NOTICE.

PROPOSALS are invited from Contractors and Capitalists for taking over and, possibly, extending the BRICK and TILE MANUFACTORY at the Warora Colliery.—Excellent Bricks, roofing and flooring Tiles, are manufactured by the Colliery Management from the fire Clay found in the mines, and Government has derived substantial profits from the industry during the past few years.

Fire Clay and Coal will be delivered at the site of the Manufactory on terms to be hereafter arranged.

Full particulars, regarding conditions of working, can be obtained on application to the C. P. Administration, P. W. D., and the Manager of the Colliery will afford facilities for inspecting the existing works, Machinery and Plant.

W. B. STARKY,
Asstt. Secy. to Chief Commr., C.P., P.W.D.
Nagpur, 30th July, 1896.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for SUPPLY and CLOTHING, BURMA, RANGOON, up to 12 o'clock Noon, on the 2nd November, 1896, for the Supply of Clothing, Accoutrements, Saddlery, and Miscellaneous Stores for the Civil and Military Police in Burma for a period of two years viz., from the 1st April 1897, to 31st March 1899. Further particulars, together with the Schedules of the different Articles required, will be published in August, 1896, in the "Official Gazettes" of Burma, Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and the North-West Provinces.

Tenders must be submitted in the prescribed Forms. Copies of the Forms, and all particulars regarding the contract can be obtained on application to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, Rangoon.

By Order of the Chief Commissioner,
H. PARKIN, Captain,
Deputy Inspr.-Genl. of Police, for Supply and Clothing, Burma.
Rangoon, 23rd July, 1896.

NOTICE.
THE BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
TO WHICH HAS BEEN TRANSFERRED
THE BUSINESS OF
THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE hereby give notice that we have THIS DAY HANDED OVER the BOMBAY AGENCY of the above Company, to Messrs. LATHAM and Co.

BYRNE, NANJEE & Co.
Bombay, 1st August, 1896.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the above advertisement notice is hereby given that on and from THIS DATE the Agency for the Bombay Presidency of the British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Co., to which has been transferred the business of the Positive Government Security Life Assurance Co., Ld., will be carried on by the Undersigned.

LATHAM & Co.,
Esplanade, Road, Bombay.
Bombay, 1st August, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that LILLADHAR HARIDAS, deceased, had contracted to SELL and his Administrator JIVANDAS HARIDAS has agreed to convey All that piece or Parcel of Ground Cart or Plantation of Trees called or known by the name of Doongerwady, with the several messuages, tenements, dwelling-houses, chawls or ranges of buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at or near Gamdevi Road, outside the Fort, in the Island and registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7309 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Survey No. 666, New Survey No. 7309, Collector's old Nos. 704 and 725, and new Nos. 3207 and 3279, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward Nos. 2831 (1) 2831 (2) 2832, 2833, 2834, 2835 (1), 2835 (2) 2835 (3), 2835 (4), and Street No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 5 (A) 5 (B) and 5 (C) and bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of Bhicoo Bibee, daughter of Shahaboodin and partly by a watercourse, on or towards the West by the property of the Parsee Punchayet, on or towards the South by Government ground, and on or towards the North by the said watercourse.

All persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand to or upon the said property by way of inheritance mortgage, gift, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, within the Fort within 14 days from the date hereof, after which time the sale will be completed and all claims or which notice shall not previously have been received will be considered null and void.—Dated this 31st day of July, 1896.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH AND OWEN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm.
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!!SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

TORPEDO SPECIALS.
BEACONSFIELD'S.
BAHADURS.

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By Direct Importation.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS"
FOR THE
MONSOON,

Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
61, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS. One hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance) from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDY.

"PITCHER" WATER.

A BOON TO WOMEN.

"PITCHER" WATER is a safe and perfect cure for miscarriage and premature delivery, and other disorders for pregnancy. It has also been proved to be an effectual remedy for barrenness.

Per Bot. Rs. 2-8; per doz. Rs. 24.

SOLE AGENTS. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY AND POONA.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS, "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATED CO.'S BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
In Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

"AULD SCOTTIE" WHISKY.

AS a SCOTCH WHISKY there is nothing finer than "Auld Scottie" made from the purest selected material and blended with the greatest of care.

Invalids requiring a genuine stimulant will find in

"AULD SCOTTIE"

WHISKY of the purest form. For Medicinal purposes it equals Old Brandy, Rs. 2-8 a bottle, of all respectable Wine Merchants.

This Whisky was the only brand placed on the table at the St. Andrew's Dinner at Calcutta and the Verdict was one of Unanimous approval.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE
CREMANT.
CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 68 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS.
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ABERDEEN WHISKY

SCOTT BROTHERS & Co.'s 3 Stars.
Rs. 2 per Bottle.

ESPLANADE HOTEL

ANNEXE, APOLLO BUNDER.
REDUCED RATES FOR THE MONSOON.
For particulars apply
MANAGER.
TERMS.—From June 1st to 30th Sept.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship, Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rotan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in three days only removes gonorrhœa, gleet, and all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for syphilis, disease of the bones, sore throat, threatened destruction of the nose and palate, impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots blotches, and all those diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and the ruin of health. Under this medicine every vestige of disease rapidly disappears, and the skin assumes the pleasing softness of infancy.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous debility, relaxation, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and carefully observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as appears on the British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay,
THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street. E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).
LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

O. HENRIOT,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens 12,000,000 = Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 4,500,000 = " 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 4,130,000 = " 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.
CAPITAL.....Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS.....£10.695,969
REVENUE.....£ 2,650,872

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES.
Accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

LAW UNION AND CROWN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FOUNDED 1825.

SUBSCRIBED FIRE CAPITAL..... £1,125,000.
RESERVE ..... £ 100,000.
HEAD OFFICES:—CHANCERY LANE AND BELL YARD, LONDON.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company and are now prepared to accept insurances against fire at Current Rates.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, 24th April, 1896.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement:

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND,
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS.....	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE ..... PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA.....	Do.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. & 1 bon.	1,412½xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,445xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,300xd
Commercial & Ld., Mgo	{10,000 / 15,000}	100	{100 / 75}	10. p.c.	170
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	90
Chartor Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	a!	£1-5s.	£44
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		760
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	Nil	71
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	—	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	940
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvdRs.25	715
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	730
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	850
Central India	2,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,750
China Mills Co Ld	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,050
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	1,180
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	810
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs12	670
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	710
Currimbhoy Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,185
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	685
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	650
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	695
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	900
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	800
Hinguglas Mills	700	500	500	40	690
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	780
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	700
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	630
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	620
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,300
Ivie-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	925
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	785
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	dvdRs.30	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	270
Jowraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,110
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	343	1,000	1,000	20	730
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	980
Khanga n um Manfg. Co	600	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	920
Leopold	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.10	290
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	975
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,230
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.120	3,551
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	625
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulbarga)	3,600	500	500	15 pr ct	2,900
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,895
Masagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	162½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	2,400
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	...
Madura Mills	7279	100	100	Nil	par
National	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 90	680
Oriental	6,725	£25	£25	dvdRs20	460
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,425
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	1,075
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,315
Standard	1,200	500	500	dvdRs60	1,305
Shalapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,800
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	1,015
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	170
Southern Mahratta	1,312	250	250	dvRs12½	410
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dvRs 12½	340
Standard Mills Co	1,600	500	500	25	490
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	863
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs20	760
Sassoon and Alliance	000	00	500	dvdRs30	750
Union Spinning Land Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	625
Union Mills Ld	000	1,000	1,000	...	700
Vaniashunker Mukhmishunker Co Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	55(	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	985
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,190
Bellary	107	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	230
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Brnsls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	175
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	187½
Colaba	600	200	200	12	230
East India	600	1,500	1,500	dvdRs15	325
English Press and Manfg	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,370
Fort	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	117½
French	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,160
Harvey and Sapsford	300	500	500	dvdRs30	615
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	450	450	500	dvdRs40	380
Khangaum	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	160
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	240	450	450	Rs40	530
Maharashtra Cotton Ginning & Pressing Co., Ld	200	200	all	18 pr. ct.	255
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	87½
Mofussil Co	2,125	400	400	Nil	380
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	210
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	600
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	177½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	510
Sabapathy (Bellary)	800	500	500	75	30	383
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Standard Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	50	540
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	12	230
Volkart	—	1,000	10	dvd Rs65	1,280
MISCELLANEOUS.				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,780	100	100	12 14	400
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	5)
Badhan Pile	6,000	100	100	12	170
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,550
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,650
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	73
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	480	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	730	500	500	50	1,575
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	17	260
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,500	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	4,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kamp & Co	4,000	200	175	31	387
Kurrachee Landing	600	500	500	30	900
Marsden Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	60
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	900	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	6,000	500	500	10 pr. ct.	161
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	1	105
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	620
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	3	50
Thresher & Co	2,000	500	500	60	1,070xd
Thacker & Co	1,200	100	100	...	130
Telephone Co	6,000	25	100	dvd Rs4	334
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	...	£100	all	5 p. c.
B. B. & C. I. R. Ahmedabad Prantej	—	—	£ 10	—	c.
The Tapti Valley	35,000	500	50	...	110

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	27-2
Shell Leaf	..	27-9
Pekin, bar Gold, old	..	28-14
Do. do. new	..	28-12
Australia bar Gold	..	28-14
American bar Gold	..	28-6
Sovereigns	..	27-8
Do. Dumas	..	27
Napoleons	..	22-12
Do. Dumas	..	22-10

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 38m. Sun sets, 6h. 33m. High water, 9-22m., 7-40a., Low water, 1-39m., 3-6a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-15 p.m.
Novelty Theatre: Cinematographe, 6-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Courland and Safari entered the dock yesterday, and the steamers Ras Elba, Kangra, and Dwarka left it on Monday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Locksley Hall entered the dock yesterday.

BORAH CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of July last the total attendances was 6,526, of whom 2,025 were males, 2,153 females, and 2,248 children. The average daily attendance was 210, and the prevailing disease, diarrhœa.

BURGLARY IN A MINERAL WATER FACTORY.—A mineral water factory, belonging to Ardeshir Sorabji, a Parsee, was, some time during the night of the 2nd instant, broken into by removing an iron bar from a window, which opens into a sweepers' gully, and five bottles of lemon syrup, of the value of Rs. 50, were stolen.

THE LATE WATER ENGINEER.—The current number of "Abkari," the quarterly organ of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association, contains an excellent full page portrait of Mr. Samuel Tomlinson, the late Water Engineer of Bombay, together with an appreciative account of his services to the temperance cause from the pen of Mr. W. S. Caine.

A BOMBAY EUROPEAN ACTRESS TAKES THE VEIL.—A native contemporary states that a European actress, who for a number of years had been performing on the native stage in Bombay, in the Hindustani as well as the Gujarati languages, with remarkable success, has married a Mahomedan gentleman, residing in Northern India, and has taken the veil and entered the zenana.

ACCIDENT IN A GODOWN.—About 4 o'clock, on Monday afternoon, Parvatibai, a Hindu woman, aged fifty years, was engaged in cleaning a quantity of myrabolams in a godown, belonging to Hirji Oomersey, at the south Jail Road, when a tier of bags, containing myrabolams, accidentally gave way, and two of the bags fell on Parvati, causing injury to her head, face, and right leg. She was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, whence, after treatment, she was allowed to go home.

KAPOLE NIRASHRIT FUND.—We are requested by the honorary secretaries of this charity to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following additional donations to the above fund:—In memory of the late Sett Vurjivandas Madhavdas, Rs.1,500; from Messrs. Tribhovandas and Jugmohandas Vurjivandas Madhavdas, Rs. 250; from Messrs. Rugnathdas and Vithaldas and Kisondas Gopaldas Madhavdas, Rs. 250; and from Messrs. Bhugvandas Nurotandas Madhavdas, Rs. 250.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE DOCK.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the E shed of the Prince's Dock, touching the death of Gumpat Succaram, a dock labourer, aged thirty years. On Monday, deceased was employed on board a steamship, lying in the Prince's Dock, lowering iron girders into the hold of the ship, when he was accidentally jammed between the ship's side and one of the girders, sustaining serious injuries, which resulted in his death shortly afterwards. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts.

FOUND DROWNED.—About 6 o'clock, on Monday morning, a policeman, doing duty in Gilder Street, noticed the dead body of a person floating on the surface of the water in the trank situated in that locality. The police sepoy had the body removed from the tank, when it appeared to be that of a Hindu mendicant, aged about thirty-five years. The body was in an advanced state of decomposition, and no external marks of violence were visible. Buttakee was beaten throughout the town, but no one came forward to identify the body. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Gilder Street, on view of the body of the deceased, when the jury brought in an open verdict.

BROACH MUNICIPALITY.—At the quarterly general meeting of the Broach Municipality, held under the presidency of Mr. Quin, the acting Collector, the following gentlemen were proposed as the Managing Committee for the next year by Khan Bahadur N. S. Ginwalla, and seconded by Mr. Mohanlal Manecklal:—Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venilal, C.I.E. (chairman), Messrs. Bomanshaw Sorabjee, Dinshaw Furdonjee, Liladhur Ramchunder Amadmia, and Mohanlal Manecklal (members). The School Board Committee for the next year was proposed by Khan Bahadur N. S. Ginwalla of the following gentlemen:—Rao Sahib Kadri (chairman); and Messrs. Dinshaw Faskunjee Arustoor, N. Vakil, Bhailal Chunilal, Kumroodin, and Trimbuklal (members).

HOCKEY MATCH.—There will be a match between the following teams, on the Cooperage, at 5-30, this evening (weather permitting):—10th Bo. L. Infy., Satara Lt. T.X. Britten, Lt. A. J. O'Brien, Surgt. Lt. J. H. McDonald, Jamadar Essak Khan, and 7 Sepoys; Rangers—W. Sell, goal; F. Joyce and F. Martin, backs; E. Good, F. Spencer, and F. Greene, backs; J. E. P. White, T. J. Reed, H. McNee, V. Martin, and C. Flower, forwards; Reserve: G. Nissen. N.B.—Owing to the bad state of the ground it will not be possible to play the above match unless it is quite fine all day. If it turns out wet a game of Rugby will be played between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Rangers' Football clubs. All members of both clubs are requested to turn out.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.—The German East Africa Line s s Safari, Captain F. Kieme, which arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Zanzibar, experienced strong monsoon.—The s. s. Courland, Captain A. Milne, arrived in harbour, on Monday evening, from Natal, and encountered ordinary monsoon with unusual high sea and thick weather.—The Italian steamer Archimede, Captain V. Domenico, which also arrived on Monday, met with strong monsoon.—The Hall Line s.s. Locksley Hall, Capt. S. Collin, which came in yesterday, from Liverpool, had strong monsoon.—The s.s. Thibet, Captain R. Garret, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Jeddah, and experienced strong monsoon and high sea.—The Wilson Line s. s. Horation, Captain H. Ursi, reached here yesterday, from Hull, and had fine weather until the Gulf of Aden, and then strong monsoon.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the month of July last the number of Hindu patients treated in this dispensary was 3,083, among whom the number of new admissions was 712, classified as stated below, the average daily attendance being 99:—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhattias	51	12	15	78
Vanias	74	19	42	135
Brahmins	113	15	11	139
Lohanas	19	3	8	30
Other Castes	226	32	62	330
Total	4.3	81	138	712

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Marootee Babajee, a Hindu, aged twenty-eight, barber by profession, residing at Dongree Street, and having a record of six previous convictions against him, was charged with theft of articles of clothing, of the value of Rs. 2-8, the property of Narayen Balshet, a shop-keeper, at Nowroji Hill, 1st Road. Early yesterday morning, accused entered the complainant's place, and having picked up some pieces of clothing, which had been left on the verandah, walked along the road, but before he had gone a hundred yards from the house, he was stopped and questioned by a policeman on duty as to where he was going, and how he came by the clothing. As accused could not give satisfactory explaination, the sepoy took him into custody. Accused then pointed out the house whence he had stolen the articles, and complainant identified them as his own. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and also admitted six previous convictions. His Worship sentenced him to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

RECEIVING AND DISPOSING OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Yeshia Mandu and Baila Yessoo, both cart drivers, were charged at the instance of Inspector Montague, before Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with dishonestly receiving and disposing of a gold nose-ring, set with pearls, of the value of Rs. 25, the property of Rangoo, a Hindu woman, residing in a shed, at Dongree. In consequence of certain information received, Inspector Montague arrested the two accused in their cattle shed, at Dongree, and recovered the nose-ring from a Marwaree, with whom it had been pledged for Rs. 13-8. It appears that the ornament was stolen by accused from the complainant's room about two years ago, but the latter made no report to the police. Inspector Montague applied for a remand in order to enable him to produce witnesses to bring home the charge of theft against accused. His Worship, however, considered the evidence adduced sufficient to convict accused on a charge of receiving and disposing of stolen property, and sentenced them to two months' rigorous imprisonment each.

A "GOVERNOR'S FIRE" FOR A FIRE-TEMPLE.—During Lord Sandhurst's recent visit to Bombay, a singular request is said have been made to his Excellency, on behalf of Dustoor Jamaspjee Menocherjee, to allow some of the fire in his Excellency's cooking-place, to be removed by a number of Parsee priests deputed for the purpose. His Excellency was informed that it was essential to collect several descriptions of fire, which, after many purifying processes and ceremonies, were to form the component parts of the sacred fire required for the new Parsee fire-temple at Chandanwady; and that one of these descriptions of fire should be the Governor's or "Hakkum's" fire. Lord Sandhurst kindly granted the required permission; and on Friday afternoon last, a number of Parsee priests, specially engaged in the ceremonies connected with the fire-temple, which will be continued for several months, proceeded to the Secretariat, and carried away a portion of the fire from his Excellency's fire-place. On their arrival on the premises of the fire-temple, several purifying processes and ceremonies were gone through, and the "hakkum's" fire was appropriated for the intended purposes.

BURGLARY AT GIRGAUM.—A burglary involving a loss of jewellery of some considerable value was committed at Cowasji Patel Tank Road, Girgaum, on Monday night. One of the attendants of Jivanlalji Maharaj reported to the police, yesterday morning, that his master's place at the Cowasji Patel Tank Road was broken into some time between the hours of 11 p.m. on Monday and 5 o'clock yesterday morning, an entrance having been effected through a window by removing its iron bars and three boxes, containing jewellery of considerable value, were broken open. Superintendent Grennan, Inspector Jolliffe, and Sirdar Mir Abdulalli Khan Bahadur proceeded to the place, and made inquiries of the servants, but could not ascertain as to what extent the jewellery had been carried away from the three boxes, as the Maharaja had left Bombay for Ahmedabad on the previous evening. About noon yesterday, the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner of Police repaired to the house, and made inquiries, when the servants stated that to their knowledge one of the broken boxes did contain jewellery, but that they could not assert whether that jewellery had been stolen from the box or removed from it by the Maharaja before leaving Bombay. As to the two other boxes they could not say what their contents were. Under these circumstances the police have telegraphed to the Maharaja at Ahmedabad, asking for information as to the contents of the boxes. There were a number of boxes in the house, and as these three boxes had been selected from them by the burglars, it is supposed that the offence has been committed in collusion with someone connected with the house.

A STRANGE STORY.—Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, attended the J. J. Hospital, yesterday afternoon, and took down the dying deposition of one Massoo Dotoo, who has been lying in the hospital for the last two weeks, suffering from burns to his body, alleged to have been caused by his wife, Fatma, upsetting on him a burning kerosine oil lamp, while he was asleep in his room of a chawl at Grant Road, on the 19th ultimo. On his admission into the hospital, Massoo stated to the house-surgeon and the police that the burns had been caused by his accidentally knocking over a burning kerosine oil lamp, which had been placed near his bed. Two days afterwards he changed the story, and, it is alleged, at the instigation of his relatives, accused his wife Fatma of having burnt him by intentionally upsetting the burning kerosine oil lamp on him. On the strength of this second statement Inspector Saunderson arrested the woman Fatma, and charged her before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, with causing grievous hurt to her husband. As the complainant was then lying ill in the hospital, the magistrate had remanded the case until yesterday, but as the complainant's condition was reported worse than before, Mr. Webb granted a further remand until the 18th instant. Yesterday afternoon, an intimation was received from the hospital authorities that the condition of Massoo was precarious, and that it was advisable to have his dying deposition taken down by a magistrate. Mr. Webb at once proceeded to the hospital, and took the dying deposition of Massoo, who stated that his arm was burnt by a lamp, which his wife took and set fire to his dhotur with, while he was asleep. He saw her upsetting the lamp; it was in the morning, but he could not say on what day it occurred. All the people in the room were asleep at the time, and there was no one present when this occurred. The accused Fatma, in whose presence the deposition was taken, did not ask any questions to her husband.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 25th July:—

Peter Donaldson, superintendent of the presidency jail, Calcutta, for improving the oil mill, to be designated as "Donaldson's patent oil mill."

Frederik Henry Addis, district railway locomotive superintendent, Mhow, Central India, for a new or improved apparatus for cooling air, adapted to both rooms and vehicles and applicable to refrigerators and the like.

Robert Henry Cave, of Patery Natta, Colgong, East Indian Railway, in the presidency of Bengal, for improvements in the process of indigo manufacture.

Alfred Westwood, works foreman, of 8, Horseley Heath, Lipton, Staffordshire, for improvements in the method of supporting the ends of girders and other beams.

Aloys Naville, Philippe Guye and Charles Eugene Guye, gentlemen, residing at Rue de Candolle, No. 20, Geneva, Switzerland, for electrical gas-reaction apparatus.

John Charles William Stanley, gentleman, of 31, Queen Victoria Street, London, for improvements in or relating to the treatment of fish, and other offal.

Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco works, Belfast, Ireland, for improvements in apparatus for packing tea or other substances.

John Coryton Roberts, planter, of 16, Cromwell Grove, West Kensington, in the county of London, for improvements in the manufacture of tea chests and other packing cases or boxes.

Colonel Charles Howard Peregrine Christie, Royal Engineers, examiner of public works accounts, Allahabad, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for apparatus and arrangements for pulling punkahs.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—

John Charles Mills, executive engineer, public works department, of Sealdah, Calcutta, for an improved method of interlocking and for controlling the interlocking of points and signals on railways. (Specification filed 29th June 1896.)

Charles Dubois d'Enghien, Alphonse Dubois d'Enghien, and Silvain Dubois d'Enghien, tile manufacturers, of Ronmuyeres, in the kingdom of Belgium, for improvements in kilns or ovens for firing terra-cotta and other like materials. (Specification filed 14th July 1896.)

Charles Cheers Wakefield, general manager, London, for improvements in or relating to lubricators. (Specification filed 17th July 1896.)

William Healy, lawyer, of Chicago, county of Cook, and state of Illinois, for a machine for making box-blanks. (Specification filed 17th July 1896.)

Prasanna Kumar Datta, merchant and talukdar, of No. 29, College lane, Uttarpara, in the Hugli district of Bengal, for an improved adjustable stand and reservoir for chiraghs. (Specification filed 15th July 1896.)

Aldolphe Zalkin Germains, of London, for improvements in globeless chimneys for oil and gas lamps. (Specification filed 15th July 1896.)

Nicholas Marshall Cummins, late district engineer, East Indian Railway, now in England, for sealing the doors of railway wagons. (Specification filed 17th July 1896.)

The fees prescribed in schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermensioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

John Alston Hart, engineer, of Higher Bank, Blackburn, in the County of Lancaster, and Doctor Charles Baynes, of Knuzden House, engineer, aforesaid, for improvements in or connected with machines for blowing, beating, and forming into laps, cotton or other textile material. (From 16th July 1890 to 15th July 1897.)

Edward Lennon Cantwell, civil engineer, of the town of Calcutta, for improvements on Romanes' punkah-pulling apparatus, patent No. 229, of 1890, and for improved appliances for use in connection with any system or method of punkah-pulling. (From 18th July 1890 to 17th July 1897.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorizing others so to do has ceased:—

Watson Walker's invention for improvements in the blast pipes of locomotives and other high pressure engines. (Specification filed 25th April 1892.)

Pierre Paulin Faure's invention for an improved machine for decorticating ramie and other textile plants. (Specification filed 19th April 1892.)

The Kerosene Co., Ld., and the Tank Storage and Carriage Company's, (Ld.) invention for a new or improved method of and apparatus for distilling liquid hydrocarbons. (Specification filed 19th April 1892.)

Francis Thomas Vine's invention for improvements in oil-burning lamps. (Specification filed 19th April 1892.)

"No Bob," said Willie generously, "that's the largest piece; keep it yourself," and he pushed it back with the expression of a lat who had performed an act that deserved to shine in a dark world. "Willie," said Bob, casting a peculiar look at his companion from between the half-closed lids of his left eye, "I know what's the matter." "what?" asked Willie serenely. "Why, this apple ain't fit to eat."

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wettooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevent tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculi pearly whiteness and a delightful ragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising rom decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey, and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 18, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Council met at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Thursday, when there were present:—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., LL.D., presiding; His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., V.C.; The Hon'ble Sir J. Westland, K.C.S.I.; The Hon'ble J. Woodburn, C.S.I.; The Hon'ble M. D. Chalmers; The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen, K.C.I.E.; the Hon'ble A. C. Trevor, C.S.I.; the Hon'ble C. M. Rivaz, C.S.I.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble Mr. Rivaz, took his seat as an Additional Member of Council.

FISHERIES BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Woodburn moved for leave to postpone his motion that the Bill to provide for certain matters relating to Fisheries in British India be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers, the Hon'ble Mr. Trevor, the Hon'ble Nawab Amir-ud-Din Ahmad Khan Bahadur and the Mover.

Leave was granted.

GLANDERS AND FARCY ACT, 1879, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Woodburn moved for leave to postpone his motion that the Bill to amend the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1879, be taken into consideration. He explained that within the last few days a reference had been received from the Bombay Government which necessitated the postponement of the motion.

Leave was granted.

BURMA MUNICIPAL BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Woodburn moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to Municipalities in Burma. He said:—"This Bill has been prepared at the instance of the Chief Commissioner of Burma to carry out the various amendments which the experience of the past twelve years has rendered desirable. The amendments are none of them of a fundamental character, but they are so exceedingly numerous that the Legislative Department has considered it expedient, instead of passing a Bill of amendments, to prepare a new Bill altogether recasting and revising the Act of 1894. I had the curiosity this morning to count the amendments proposed, and I found that they numbered over 80; so the Council will probably not expect me to go into much detail in regard to the Bill which contains these 80 proposals. A detail has been prepared by the Legislative Department explaining each of them, which is being printed and will presently be distributed to Members of Council. It will, I think, sufficiently explain the object with which these several proposals have been made. Of these there are a few of special importance which I may mention as illustrative of the kind of proposals which the Chief Commissioner has submitted for our consideration.

"In clause 7 of the new Bill, as drafted by the Legislative Department, authority is given to the Chief Commissioner to delegate his powers in certain matters to the Commissioner of a division. That is a power which has proved useful in other Provinces and will certainly be useful in Burma.

"In clause 17 municipalities are authorised to elect an 'ex officio' president. As matters stand in Burma most of the presidents of municipalities are official presidents, and it has proved to be inconvenient in practice that from time to time the official president should be nominated by name, and it is proposed to give power to municipal committees, if they so desire to elect a president "ex officio" to avoid this difficulty.

"In clause 20 the validation of certain elections and appointments which were held to be obscure has been made clear.

"In clause 29 committees are empowered—as they are empowered in the Punjab and other Provinces in India—to delegate certain of their powers to their president, and a very important provision is introduced by which the bye-laws of municipal committees shall be subject to approval by the Chief Commissioner—a provision which will bring about a certain uniformity in the bye-laws of municipal committees that is very desirable.

"In clause 33 authority is given to make rules as to the appointment and dismissal of municipal servants. This is also a very expedient measure, as it is desirable to ensure that municipal servants shall not be dismissed in any capricious way.

"Clause 45, perhaps the most important of all the proposals of the Chief Commissioner, provides that a maximum should be inserted in the Municipal Act as to the amount of taxation. At the present moment the maximum of taxation in Burma on immoveable property is 5 per cent. on its value; in other provinces of India the maximum is 7½ per cent., but the Chief Commissioner thinks this is too low a maximum, and wishes to have the maximum raised to 10 per cent. Without local knowledge, it is difficult to say whether a maximum of 10 per cent. is or is not too high, but the Bill contains the provision which the Chief Commissioner has himself desired, and the matter will be one for discussion in Select Committee.

"In clause 48 power is taken to impose a scavenging-tax. This does not occur in the same form in other provinces, but the Chief Commissioner recommends the provision as desirable in Burma.

"In clause 50 the procedure in respect of taxation is simplified in accordance with the Chief Commissioner's wishes.

"In clause 62 a new provision has been introduced in regard to appeals from persons upon whom taxes have been imposed. The Rangoon Municipal Committee resolved some time ago that a new system of deciding appeals against municipal assessment would be desirable. In the municipalities to which the Bill will apply, the need of providing an appeal to some outside person has not been made very manifest, but on general grounds it appears proper to provide for such an appeal. Accordingly the Commissioner, or Deputy Commissioner, has been made the appellate authority. It is obvious that a municipal committee assembled in general meeting is not capable of hearing objections, and it has been provided that a small sub-committee shall dispose of objections in the first instance. The Punjab Act, from which much assistance has been derived in the framing of this Bill, and the law in force in the City of Madras have furnished precedents for these proposals.

"In clause 74 a useful provision is introduced, permitting the members of a municipal committee when assembled in committee for the supervision of schools and hospitals to associate outsiders with themselves. This is a provision which has proved extremely useful in the Central Provinces, and I am glad to see its proposed extension to Burma.

"In clause 88 provision is taken to remove after due warning inflammable roofs in towns, such as those of Burma, which are largely composed of wooden buildings. This is a very necessary provision.

"In clause 97 regulations are adopted from the Punjab Act for the slaughter of animals. This is also a necessary provision which will recommend itself to the sense of the Council.

"In clauses 114 and 115 certain provisions have been adopted from the Calcutta and Bombay Acts for the construction of sewerage and water-connections between houses.

"In clause 133 provisions are made for the regulation of fire-brigades, and in clause 204 provision is taken for extending to other municipalities so far as may be appropriate the rules in force in the Rangoon Municipality for the construction and supervision of water-works.

"These are the principal changes made in the municipal law. They are very numerous and some of them are important. The Bill has been the subject of very minute attention on the part of the Chief Commissioner, and I hope the result will be an Act that will last for a term of at least twice the duration of that of its predecessor."

His Excellency the president:—"I understand that the intention of the Hon'ble Member is that the Bill should now only be introduced and published, and should not be taken into consideration till the Council meets in Calcutta."

The Hon'ble Mr. Woodburn replied in the affirmative.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Woodburn introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Woodburn moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the "Gazette of India" in English, and in such other languages as the Local Administration thinks fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

LEPERS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Woodburn moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the segregation of pauper lepers and the control of lepers following certain callings. He said:—"In 1890-91 a Leprosy Commission visited India, and a couple of years later submitted a report to the Government of India pressing upon it very earnestly two questions—the segregation of lepers and the restraint of lepers in certain callings in which

NOVELTY THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING.

LUMIERE'S CINEMATOGRAPHE.

THE LATEST SCIENTIFIC MARVEL OF THE CENTURY!!

Animated Photographic Pictures. Life-size reproductions.

TWELVE PICTURES EACH EXHIBITION.

SOME CHANGE EVERY DAY.

WEDNESDAY	5 August	at 6-30 P.M. ONLY.
THURSDAY	6 „	at 6-30 and 9-30 P.M.
FRIDAY	7 „	at 6-30 and 9-30 P.M.
SATURDAY	8 „	at 6-30 P.M. ONLY.
MONDAY	10 „	at 6-30 and 9- 0 P.M.
TUESDAY	11 „	at 6-30 and 9-30 P.M.
WEDNESDAY	12 „	at 6-30 P.M. ONLY.
THURSDAY	13 „	at 6-30 and 9-30 P.M.
FRIDAY	14 „	at 6-30 and 9-30 P.M.
SATURDAY	15 „	at 6-30 P.M. ONLY.

Orchestra Stalls and Dress Circle ..... Rs. 2-0
Second Seats ..... „ 1-0
Back Seats ..... „ 0-8
Gallery ..... „ 0-4

NOTICE.—Reserved Boxes for PURDAH LADIES and their Families.

Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent. and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., L.L., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

THE Public Echo with louder voice and praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES than the Manufacturers. One says I have been using since 20 years the other cries, Oh! I have been using since 40 years! P

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND STORES. Large Varied Local Stock maintained. Wholesale Rates for Important Orders. ARCHIBALD A. CRAWFORD: 21, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any admixture, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

£1,943,475 NEW ASSURANCES, were issued by the STANDARD in 1895, the largest Record yet made by the Company. pply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

URINO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road. Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire, by Day or Month, at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SETROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial solicited.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

BANJOES, Guitars, Violins, Autoharps and Musical goods of every description. The largest and best selection in India.—S. ROSE and Co., Rampart Row, Bombay

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Steam Press.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed at the Alexandra Hotel for two days. In all respect. I have been most comfortable, and the attendance has been excellent. I must not fail to mention when I first came into Bombay, and being a stranger I was directed to a Hotel in Fort, where I could not stay more than half-an-hour. I at once got a carriage and went in search of a more comfortable place, when, as luck would have it, I noticed this Hotel, where I have not had cause to complain of the least inconvenience. I am now leaving perfectly satisfied.—G. P. FRANCKE.

WATERPROOF BILLIARD COVERS indispensable during the Monsoon, may be obtained at JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful Information. Price 6 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

FRESH VEGETABLES IN TINS.—Green Peas, French Beans, Maccidone, per tin As. 5 each. American Asparagus (Oyster Bay), per tin Re. 1-2. PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

MINERS.—Two experienced MINERS unemployed, thoroughly understand rock-drills, anxious for employment. Address "MINER," care of this Office.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay, in the Mofussil, postage extra.

DO DOCTORS DISAGREE?—In some cases they do. But the result derived by administering BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE in cases of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers and Influenza, has proved that the Medical Profession has arrived at only one verdict, and that is they have to find the first case that has not been benefited by the use of either of these. Numerous Testimonials will testify. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture possess the all-important advantages over other Febrifuges that they may be administered when fever is on. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP and Co.; TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co., BRYNON & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s Pure Superior Teas—Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-10; Rose Pekoe Re. 1-2; Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-6; Flowery Pekoe Re. 1-4; Orange Pekoe Re. 1-2; Pekoe Re. 1; Pekoe Souchong ans. 14; Souchong ans. 12; and Congou ans. 10 per lb. These Teas are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PALOMA! PALOMA! PALOMA! the ELITE of Indian CIGARS manufactured by D. MACROPOLO the TOBACCONIST, No. 1, Church Gate Street, Fort.

AMRUTINE is a Chemical Food for Children, delicate Females, Nursing Mothers and overworked adults.—Of principal Chemists, at Re. 1-10 and 1-4 per Bottle.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

INDIAN ART WARES, for SALE at the REAY ART WORKSHOPS, near the Crawford Markets Show-room, open daily.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

HAND-BOOK.

OF

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE ..... Rs. 6

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.

DR. A. MENIST'S

SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of Dr. MENIST'S, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,

American Dentist,

No. 5-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.

TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Colour on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5 0

Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,

To the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East

BY APPOINTMENT

To H. E. the EARL OF ELGIN and KINCARDINE, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

H. E. GENERAL SIR G. S. WHITE, Commander-In-Chief in India.

H. E. LORD WENLOCK, Governor of Madras AND GENERAL LORD ROBERTS.

ASTIGMATISM is due to the want of perfectly corresponding symmetry of curvature in the refracting parts of the eye in certain directions. Many persons after failing to obtain glasses to improve their defective vision up to the normal standard, from Goldsmiths, Chemists, or other vendors of spectacles, have resigned themselves to the conviction that further improvement is unattainable. In the majority of such cases ASTIGMATISM would probably be found on proper examination, and the addition of a positive or negative cylinder of the right power at the required angle would confer a delightful revelation. With ladies particularly, astigmatism is often the unsuspected cause of distressing disturbances of the nervous system that entirely disappear when it is corrected by suitable glasses. The necessary lenses, either simple or compound cylindrical, can be manufactured at either of our Factories in India. We are thus enabled, not only to prepare the spectacles within a reasonable time, but to give great attention to the exact adjustment upon which successful result depend

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,

LONDON & LIVERPOOL.

Wholesale Agent for India

STANLEY OAKES.

13-2 Government Place, Calcutta, and of all Chemists

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3. HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 5
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

TAYLOR'S FAMILY HOTEL,

VICTORIA ROAD,

BYCULLA.

2 minutes from Railway Station and Tramway.

First Class Cuisine. Charges Moderate.

TESTIMONIAL.

WE have been very much pleased with this Hotel. It is cool, clean, and comfortable, and the food is good, and well cooked. The Proprietor is very obliging, and does all he can to please.

(Signed) C. CRESS,
District and Sessions Judge, Mysore.

Proprietor,
I. L. D'AGUIAR.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY

PENSION VILLA FRANK

ABEGGSTRASSE, 8

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families or Summer or Winter Season.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND

POLICY

BY

DODARMAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUG. 4.

THE London Stock and Exchange markets, as well as those of Liverpool and Manchester, were closed yesterday for the holiday; and the only fresh telegraphic news through Reuter noticeable in this column is from New York, where the price of Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged at 7 7-16 cents per lb.; September Futures being 3 cents lower, and December down to the same extent, at 6·89 cents, and 6·86 cents per lb., respectively.

We now annex our usual weekly comparative Statement of the movement of Cotton:—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Week's receipts	6,000	2,000	2,000
„ Exports to U. Kingdom.	13,000	5,000	1,000
„ Continent	10,000	4,000	11,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,165,000	7,900,000	5,856,000
„ exports to U. K. do.	2,242,000	3,484,000	2,838,000
„ „ to Continent do.	2,236,000	3,196,000	2,281,000
„ Stock in the Ports	160,000	330,000	220,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 31st ult., affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Total supply of all kinds	.....	2,750,000	2,310,000
„ Surats	.....	172,000	230,000

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Stock in Liverpool	641,000	1,406,000	1,247,000
„ London	.....	11,000	17,000
American Afloat	30,000	20,000	20,000
East Indian „	7,000	15,000	17,000
Total	.....	1,452,000	1,301,000
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 27-32d.	3 11-16d.	3 13-16d.
„ Good Dhollera	3 3-32d.	3d.	3d.
Difference	1/2d.	11-16d.	13-16d

Our local Cotton market has remained steady in tone to-day with prices unchanged. A moderate business has transpired for account of the Mills, their purchases having aggregated 1,450 bales, consisting of 500 Bengal, at Rs. 162-70½; 150 Karachi Ginned, at Rs. 173; and 100 each of Malkapore, at Rs. 185; Wurdha, at Rs. 182; Ujein, at Rs. 179; Akola, at Rs. 177; Wudwan, at Rs. 182½; Jalgaum, at Rs. 170½; Dhulia, at Rs. 166½; and Damargaum, at Rs. 181. Exporters have bought only 100 bales each of Western, at Rs. 174; and Bhownuggur at Rs. 181 per candy.

WHEAT AND SEEDS have been in very limited demand to-day by shippers, the former market having been steady in tone, and the latter quiet, the only movement in prices having been a decline of half-an-anna in those of *Linseed*, making our quotation Rs. 6-6-6 to Rs. 6-8-6 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Sunday and yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	1,179 bales.
Wheat	3,844 cwts.
Linseed	1,530 „
Rapeseed	2,316 „
Poppyseed	1,552 „
Castorseed	2,298 „
Rice	072 „

FREIGHTS are quiet in tone with quotations unchanged; but we have no fresh business of importance to report this evening.

EXCHANGE opened steady to firm, at 1s. 2 7-32d for Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank media of remittance, and at 1s. 2 5-16d. for three months Sight Credits. There were small transactions passing both ways at these rates; but business has continued to be upon a very small scale. The market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 7-32d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2¼d.	do.
Credits do.	1s. 2 5-16d.	do.
Francs do.	1/50½	do.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market for 3½ per cents. opened quiet at 109 13-16 for the September settlement, and declined to 109½; but, later on, Calcutta coming steady the rate rallied, and moved up to 109 15-16, at which level it left off steady, with 110 1-8 quoted for Money; and 105 for the new Three per Cents.

SHARES.—There has been more movement in this market to-day, but as far as the principal line of Mill Scrip is concerned, it has been entirely in buyers' favour, the shares of some 21 Mills having declined more or less to our revised quotations. In other shares the only changes to-day have been in Press Scrip which, in several cases, have declined Rs. 2½ to Rs. 5 per share.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—AUGUST 4.

Duffula, Lt, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Diospore.

DEPARTURE.—AUGUST 4.

Mennie, Capt, 30th Bo I, off furlough, to Karachi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 5th August, 1896.

1. There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. and Gun Laying drill at the Byculla Head-quarters at 5-30 p.m. on Thursday.

2. The following members having resigned are struck off the strength of the Corps from the 1st instant:—Gunners W. R. Aveline and J. Klingelhofer.

3. Members who have not yet signed the statement as to whether they are willing to serve under Act XX of 1869 as amended by Act X of 1896, are requested to do so at the earliest opportunity. Both rolls will be at the Fort Head-quarters daily from 10 to 2, and at the respective Head-quarters on drill nights.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

A circular with the rules and Bye-Laws of the Indian Volunteer Rifle Association, and conditions of the Rivett Carnac Cup have been received and may be seen at the Fort Head-quarter.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 5th August, 1896.

1. It is notified that a revolver course (12 Rounds) may be executed by officers instead of the rifle course laid down in Volunteer Regulations. To qualify as extra efficients 30 points must be obtained.

2. Targets will be ready from 7 to 9 a.m. on Fridays at the Revolver Range of the 22nd Bombay Infantary (near the Crawford Market) for all officers and Sergeants who may wish to practice.

Ammunition can be obtained on payment at cost price on the ground during the hours of practice.

By Order.
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The second Regimental Dance of the season will take place in the Town Hall on Friday the 21st instant.

Tickets can be obtained at the door or from the following:—
Lieut. H. C. Roe, Apollo Hotel, Fort.
Sergt.-Major J. H. Downing; Head-quarters, Bo. Vol. Rifles.
Cr.-Sergt. H. Black, Govt. Telegraph Office, Pydhownie.
Cr.-Sergt. R. Smith, Grant Buildings, Colaba.
Cr.-Sergt. W. J. Knight, Cat 1, High School, Fort.
Sergeant W. G. Nicoll, Victoria Buildings, Fort.
Sergeant S. F. Pearcey, Government Dockyard, Fort.
Corporal G. F. Lund, Lund and Blockley, Fort.
Volunteer H. Row, Hope Hall Estate, Mazagon.
Volunteer W. T. Garlah, Byculla School, Byculla.
W. B. Green's Restaurant, Apollo Bunder.
Members Rs. 2 to include two ladies.
Non-Members Rs. 3 to include two ladies.
Extra lady Re. 1.
Light refreshments will be provided.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—AUGUST 3.

10 p.m. ..... 79·3

TUESDAY, AUGUST 4.

6 a.m.	76·4
10 a.m.	78·4
2 p.m.	77·6
4 p.m.	77·3

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th July 1896, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Minerals Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	85,000	1,14,000	4,000	2,03,000
Or per mile of Railway	184	247	9	440
For previous week of half-year.	1,45,000	1,79,000	6,000	3,30,000
Total for 3 weeks	2,30,000	2,93,000	10,000	5,33,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	79,005	1,13,747	6,455	1,99,217
Per mile of Ry do.	171	247	14	432
Total to corresponding date do.	2,45,238	4,30,013	17,354	6,92,615

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 3,783.
Decrease to date ..... „ 1,59,615

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEGG—July 25, at 239, Lower Circular Road, Chowringhee, the wife of H C Begg, of a son.

DARLING—July 26, at 2-1, Harrington Street, Calcutta, the wife of J F Darling, of a daughter.

HANBY—July 27, at Saidpur, E B S R, the wife of Wrey Hanby, P W D, of a son.

HENRY—July 25, at Darjeeling, the wife of E R Henry, C S, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GREENE—JUDD—July 9, at Gulmarg, before Sir A Talbot, Resident of Kashmir, and later same day at the English Church, Srinagar, by the Revd Hinton Knowles, Robert Venables Greene, C M S, son of the late C H Greene, Esq. Surgeon, Kew, to Amy, eldest daughter of H Judd, Esq. Dehra Dun.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1896.

SOME figures were recently given in these columns showing the extent to which the importation of Egyptian cotton had increased within the last few years, and we quoted the remarks of Mr. J. E. O'Conor that "the manufacture of the fine counts of yarn in India has passed out of the experimental stage." This opinion seemed justified when written twelve months ago, but it is doubtful whether in his forthcoming review the Director-General of Statistics will be able to adhere to it. The fact is that the comparatively large shipments last year which led to this statement was due to the favourable condition of the market. Owing to a comparatively short supply, Indian cotton was relatively dearer than that grown in Egypt or America, and some enterprising millowners anxious to strike out a new line for themselves, found that they could spin Egyptian cotton at a small margin of profit. The gain derived from spinning yarn out of Egyptian cotton more nearly approximated to that obtainable from Indian spinnings, than had previously been the case. But the conditions of the market have changed this year. The price of the raw material brought from the regions of the Nile is now relatively dearer than Dholleras and other Indian grown cottons, and we learn on reliable authority that the importation of the long-stapled Egyptian product now entails an actual loss, and has in consequence greatly fallen off. But it must not be supposed from this that the forthcoming trade returns will show that imports of "non-Asiatic cottons" are being reduced to nothingness. It is a fact not generally known—and one which apparently escaped the attention of even so close an observer as Mr. O'Conor—that a short stapled as well as a long stapled description of Egyptian cottons is imported. The short stapled raw material continues to be shipped to Bombay, and is used for making some of the coarsest yarns. Thus it was that a good part of the development of non-Asiatic imports put down to the increasing production of finer staples last year was really due to a demand for particular descriptions of short counts, as short as any grown in India. The explanation, however, is very simple. Each grower in Egypt is anxious to maintain the reputation of his crops. Therefore, instead of ginning the cotton just as it has grown—as is done in India—he carefully separates the long fibres from the short by means of a special kind of ginning machine. This plan not only enables him to keep his long staples free from admixture with short pieces, which would to a large extent go to waste in the manufacturing process, but also gives him a separate description of cotton, which he can and does dispose of in India, and elsewhere. Some of our local millowners have found it more profitable to use this imported short staple for some coarse descriptions of goods than to buy home-grown cotton for the purpose. But why should not similar improvements in the process of ginning be introduced in India? It is evident that our cotton producers have much to learn from their contemporaries in the land of the Pharoahs.

The last published trade return shows that during the months of April and May, the importations of "other than Asiatic cotton" was 8,265 cwts., being only about one-third of the quantity shipped in the corresponding months of last year. The greater part of this, 8,204 cwts., consisted of the short stapled kind, the production of which we have just explained. But the business in the long stapled cotton is not quite destroyed by unfavourable prices. One or two firms, notably Messrs. Tata and Co., are continuing to indent for it, as they are willing to suffer a little loss thereby, in order to accustom their best workmen to the higher class of textile craftsmanship. But owing to the migratory habits of the class of agriculturists from which the mills of Bombay draw their labour supply, the task of instructing and afterwards retaining hands sufficiently skilled to turn out the finer qualities promptly and well seems almost hopeless. As we have before demonstrated, the labour must be brought from further afield than the plains of the Konkan, if Bombay is ever to see a class of really skilled workmen in sufficiently large numbers to ensure any marked development of the manufacture of fine cotton goods. The enterprise and energy of the Millowners' Association in the past affords a guarantee that if this question of the supply of skilled labour is really grappled with a solution may without difficulty be found. It is all very well for the millowners to say that as there is plenty of demand for coarse goods, and as their production under present circumstances pays best, there is no need to trouble about developments in untried directions. The mercantile interest which adopts the "rest and be thankful" policy in this age of commercial upheaval and awakening, must not be surprised to see itself lose ground in the face of the competition with which it is assailed, in directions never dreamed of a few years ago.

It may be argued in reply to these consideration, that if the fluctuation in long stapled Egyptians in the course of a year or two is so great as to render their importation profitable one year and a losing game the next, there is not much hope of establishing the trade firmly. But the fact that at present prices the business entails a loss is largely due to the absence of conditions in regard not only to the labour supply, but to other, though smaller, elements, which in the opinion of competent observers can be produced, provided the subject is carefully studied. In addition there is "the larger hope" that the importation of cotton from Egypt and the consequent heavy cost of freight may in coming years be obviated by the production of the same class of raw material in India itself. We have in the past expressed considerable doubts as to the possibility of this being done, our scepticism being based on the failure of the experiments that have been made on Government farms and elsewhere. But from the enquiries made in Egypt a few months ago by a leading millowner of Bombay, it appears that these experiments have been rendered abortive because the conditions under which the crop is grown in the regions of the Nile have not first been carefully studied, and then, as far as possible, acted upon. This has especially been the case in regard to the time of year chosen for the experiments. In Egypt cotton is always grown as a dry crop. It is planted in the month of March and gathered in September or October, and during the period of growth it is frequently irrigated by the reservoirs filled when the Nile rises. From the time of sowing to the time of harvest the rainfall does not usually exceed half-an-inch. Every shower of rain beyond that amount does the crop harm, and it is estimated that for every additional quarter-of-an-inch of rain, the total outturn of the crop is diminished by five per cent. Now, although these are facts familiar to everyone acquainted with Egyptian agriculture, the experiments that have been made in India have, we believe, without exception, been carried out during the wet season. The result has of course been utter failure. The cultivation of longer stapled cotton in India has no chance of success unless it is grown as a rabi crop, without the help of rain. Instead of being planted in June or July it must be planted in the autumn and well irrigated. Its cultivation will require greater care all round than that of the shorter stapled varieties, but there is no good ground to suppose that the ryots would not exercise this care when they found it paid them well to do so. We are glad to learn that, through the instrumentality of the gentleman to whom we have alluded, experiments on the lines we have indicated are to be made at Nagpur, at Naosori (where the longest variety of cotton grown in India is produced), at Nadiad, between Surat and Broach, and very probably in Sind. We understand that the Director of Agriculture has expressed his hearty approval of the project, and has promised the help of a Government expert. The value of trying the experiments in widely separated districts is obvious, for it will afford a good opportunity for testing this long-talked-of problem under varying conditions. The soil of Gujerat is believed to be very suitable for the endeavour, while that of the Karachi district is still more likely to give the longer stapled cotton a kind and motherly reception, since there are many points of similarity between the climate of Sind and that of Egypt. From an economic point of view there is a great deal to be gained from the introduction of this new variety of cotton in India, and we wish the experiment every success.

IF the telegram published yesterday should prove to be correct, and France, Russia, Germany, Italy and Austria "favour" a blockade of Crete so as to leave the Turk free to restore order *a la Turque*, the Continental Powers are carrying the love of order very far. Apparently what is intended or proposed is that the fleets of the five States should keep out Greek volunteers and arms so that the Ottoman troops may work their will upon the Islanders with a minimum of trouble. The British Government not unnaturally dissents from so one-sided a form of intervention, though willing to join the other Powers in bringing pressure to bear on Greece to induce her to fulfil her "duties towards the Porte," and to compel the Cretans to accept a reasonable compromise. Now, before putting entire credence in these statements it is well to take note of certain factors which make their undoubting acceptance somewhat difficult. With respect to the proposal attributed to Great Britain that the Powers should by joint mediation bring Greece to a sense of her international obligations, so that she may stand still while her countrymen and co-religionists are being massacred in Crete, it is necessary to observe that this pressure has already been successfully applied. We have heard by telegraph that Greece is taking energetic measures to stop the migration of volunteers to aid the insurrection, and that the export of arms has been stopped. All the Powers have endeavoured to bring the Turks and Cretans to see the necessity of effecting a compromise, and some advance has been made in this direction. A Christian Governor has been appointed, and the National Assembly has been convened. Unfortunately, the healing effect of these conciliatory measures has been marred by the presence at the opening of the Assembly of the Turkish General, who took precedence of the Christian Governor. The inaugural speech was, besides, delivered in the Turkish language, and not in Greek, as prescribed by the Constitution. The Greek deputies on their side made demands which in the opinion of their European friends would involve the extinction of the rights of the Mohammedan minority. Out of the divergencies new conflicts have arisen, and the insurrectionary movement has extended to the South. The insurgents reinforced by the peasantry of Candia are marching on the chief town of that province. The Turkish forces in the Island are no doubt sufficiently strong to beat back the insurgents and burn the villages of the unfortunate peasantry. It is scarcely necessary under such circumstances that five of the great Powers should combine to blockade the Island while the lamentable tragedy of Armenia is being rehearsed anew in the sight of all Europe. France is assigned the foremost place in the list of Powers alleged to be bent on playing a role so superfluous and so odious. There are special reasons whith would deter the French Government from taking a leading or indeed any part in a demonstration directed against the manifestation of Greek sympathies and aspirations. France has been the sponsor and protector of the Greek Kingdom and the Greek race for the last fifty years. She has befriended Greece financially, and at the Congress of Berlin overcame the reluctance of the other powers to extend her frontier by the addition of Thessaly and Epirus to her territory. This was not done perhaps with entire disinterestedness. The desire to repress the expansion of Italian influence in the Levant was not altogether absent from the motives which have constituted France the judicious bottle-holder of Greece, especially since Italy joined the Triple Alliance. For that reason, as well as for others, we are inclined to doubt the accuracy of the statement which places France first, in a combination of which Italy forms part, to coerce Greece. It is also somewhat difficult to believe that Italy should form one of a combination of Powers represented to be adverse to the policy of Great Britain in this matter. Italy has been careful to subordinate her every action in the Mediterranean to English policy.

As the result of a meeting of Volunteers interested in cycling, the other day, a Cycling Club has been formed in connection with the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, of which the president is Colonel R. S. Brown, V.D. We do not learn the strength of the club, but its establishment may be accepted as an evidence of the keen interest taken in volunteering in Bombay and the desire of local volunteers to keep abreast of the times. In connection with pretty nearly every British Infantry regiment there is now a party of cyclists, in some instances as many as twenty strong. This may be news to many of our readers, for though the military do not as a rule hide their light under a bushel, the Lee-Metford bullet is practically all they have publicly discussed for some time, and cycling has made rapid but silent progress. In France the adaptation of cycling to military purposes has been accompanied by loud beating of drums, and everybody in Europe is acquainted with the extent of its progress. The *Spectateur* laid itself out the other day to show what could be done by intelligent and resolute cyclists as evinced by the last grand manœuvres in France. One incident more than all others in the *Spectateur's* opinion demonstrated the value of the wheel. A detachment of dragoons from one side had reconnoitred well on towards the position of the other, and was leisurely retiring. This was observed by a cyclist corps, which, by rapidly moving forward on another road, occupied a wood past which the dragoons had to move. The latter, having met no obstruction on their outward march, adopted no precautions on their return, and were surprised by a heavy fire at a short range from the cyclists, none of whom could be seen. Their position in the wood was all but inaccessible to the dragoons, and when it was gained a detachment of cyclists could be seen in the distance returning at full speed to the place whence they had come. In actual war the dragoons would have been picked off, and not one have returned to communicate the results of the reconnaisance. In Bombay, by the formation of the club the efficiency of the Intelligence Department will be greatly augmented, for they will form a permanent reconnoitring party with ability to cover the ground with the utmost rapidity. In our news columns we publish the rules of the new club.

IN January last the Bombay Corporation set aside Rs. 50,000 to form the nucleus of a building fund for Primary Schools in Bombay, and at the same time, at the instance of the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, resolved that an equal or larger sum should be devoted annually to that purpose according as the financial situation allowed. The Government were addressed on the subject, and asked to contribute to the fund an equal amount, urging that the unsatisfactory condition of the existing Primary Schools makes it advisable to proceed with the work of providing a better class of schools without any avoidable delay. To this request, we understand, the Government have acceded without hesitation. Lord Sandhurst's personal inspection of the Primary Schools some time since no doubt satisfied his Excellency that it is necessary to lose no time in co-operating in the work of removing a grave reproach from the capital city of the Presidency. Half-a-lakh may be given by the Government as a grant-in-aid to the Municipality. Under the Bombay Municipal Act, it is provided that the Corporation shall, in each year, contribute out of the Municipal Revenues a sum which, added to the

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SUEZ CANAL COMPANY.

LONDON, AUG. 3.

The Council of the Suez Canal Company have unanimously chosen Prince Arenberg as the successor to the late M. Guichard, chairman of the Company.

M. Guichard's son, Robert, takes the vacant seat on the Board.

LI HUNG CHANG IN LONDON.

Li Hung Chang drove in the Park, to-day, and was saluted by the large crowds assembled there.

His Excellency visits Lord Salisbury, to-morrow, at Hatfield, and leaves for China, via America, on the 22nd instant.

THE OBJECT OF LI HUNG CHANG'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

LONDON, AUG. 4.

The *Times* in a special article states that the real object of Li Hung Chang's visit to England is to obtain British sanction to an increase in the Chinese tariff, the basis of which through the fall in silver is now radically altered.

Russia, France, and Germany have already given their assent, but the real decision rests with Great Britain whose trade with China is eighty per cent. of the whole.

The *Times* remarks that England before consenting to doubling the tariff must secure an adequate commercial *quid pro quo*.

The article further states that it has been definitely decided that China is to have a new Army and Navy, but that the extent of the reform depends on the amount derivable from the increased tariff. Li Hung Chang has virtually ordered artillery from Germany and rifles from France, but has resolved to have the new Chinese Navy constructed in England upon English lines with English officers.

THE CRETAN QUESTION.

The Sultan has vetoed sending the Despatch to Greece regarding the Cretan question, which appeared in our telegram of the 29th July.

THE CASE OF MAJOR LOTHAIRE.

BRUSSELS, AUG. 3.

The appeal against the sentence in the case of Major Lothaire has commenced here.

Lord Vaux, second Secretary of the British Legation, will watch the case on behalf of the British Government.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, AUG. 3.

The Bombay mails of the 17th ultimo arrived at Brindisi, yesterday.

SUEZ, AUG. 3.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia, from Bombay, arrived here, yesterday morning.

THE RAILWAY PROGRAMME.

ENGLISH SYNDICATE PROPOSALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, AUG. 4.

The Railway Survey programme for the ensuing cold season will commence earlier than usual, and extends from about the 18th of September and to the end of December 1897.

There are twelve proposals by the English Railway Syndicate for the construction of lines by private enterprise in accordance with the Resolution of the Government of India, in October 1893. Included in the programme are two Railway branch lines entirely by private enterprise, and seven branch lines to be constructed under the direction of the Director-General of Railways. Full details will be available shortly.

It is not unlikely that Government will make somewhat better terms for Railway construction by private enterprise than hitherto. It is understood that this question is now under the consideration of the Secretary of State.

THE CLIVE TROOPING SHIP SCANDAL.

I understand that, according to the first preliminary report, the main allegations made against the management of the R. I. M. S. Clive have been found to be very considerably exaggerated.

CAMPS-OF-EXERCISE.

A large allowance has been granted to Madras and the Punjab for practice-camps during the next season. It will be utilized for Artillery practice, the remainder going towards the manœuvres at Jhansi.

THE GUMBAZ GARRISON.

The Gumbaz garrison has been permanently reduced, being placed under the command of two Native officers.

THE MURDER OF A PARSEE IN FORMOSA.

RANGOON, AUG. 4.

Particulars of the murder, in Formosa, of Mr. D. D. Ollia, of Messrs. Dinshaw and Co., have reached here. They say that the insurgents mistook him for a Japanese.

The Japs are accused by the Formosans of horrible atrocities in the Island. Mr. Patel, of Messrs. Mehta and Co., had a narrow escape.

The insurgents are said to have killed all the Japanese at Hoonim and Toulak.

AN AUSTRIAN CONSUL DROWNED.

Mr. Joseph Hads, the Austrian Consul-General in China, was drowned when bathing near Shanghai, last week, Mr. Ghisi, the Italian Consul, having a narrow escape.

THE GERMAN GUNBOAT ILTIS.

It is stated that the gunboat Iltis, which went ashore, was subsequently floated off, when she immediately foundered in deep water.

SANGLI GYMKHANA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SANGLI, AUG. 3.

The Sangli Gymkhana Club entertained Shrimant Tatyasaheb, Chief of Sangli, to a *pan-sopari* party in the Ambrai Gardens, this evening, to congratulate him on his fifty-ninth birthday. Some gymnastic feats were performed and prizes awarded. An address was presented to the Chief. A suitable reply was given by Rao Bahadur Karbhari for the Chief. The members of the club expressed their sincere rejoicing on the occasion. The proceedings terminated with the distribution of *pan-sopari*.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, AUG. 3.

The Austrian Lloyd's ss Maria Valerie, from Trieste, left for Bombay, this afternoon.

COLOMBO, AUGUST 4.

French mail steamer Melbourne, from China, arrived.

POONA AUTUMN SKY RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 4.

The races were held under good weather, considering what its present state is, and the course was in a heavy going order. The attendance was not good. Great alteration was made in the course through the exertions of Captain Ross and his assistant, Mr. Pallonjee. There were two objections in the meeting: first, in the "Trials" Sachim won the race, but was disqualified, being over her weight; and in the "Colonials," Eboay's rider, Aga S. Shah, lodged a complaint against Major Conron's Sampler. The latter won the race, but was disqualified. The following are the results:—

1ST RACE—"The Trials."—Rs. 170, and a cup value Rs. 29. For all galloways 13-3 and under which have never won a race value Rs. 150 up to time of starting. Weights—13-3 English and Colonials to carry 11st. 7lbs.; Arabs 10st 5lbs.; C.-Bs. 9st. 10lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners of Rs. 100: once, 3lbs.; twice, 5lbs.; three times, 7lbs. Allowances—3lbs. per quarter inch. "Bona-fide" polo ponies with Secretary's certificate of having been regularly played up to 1st July, 1896, allowed 7lbs. Allowances accumulative. Entries—1st June, Rs. 5; 1st July. Rs. 10; 25th July, Rs. 20, with Rs. 10 extra for each horse not struck out by 6 p.m., on Saturday, 1st August. Distance—1 mile.

Mr Ali Bin Talib's ch a gal, Kava Kib, 10st. 2lbs., Heowo ... 1
Mr J B's g a gal, Souter, 10st, 2lbs., Captain Heneage..... 2

Also ran. Phelwan, 10st 6lbs, Mahomed; Paradox, 9st 3lbs, Mr. Heyland; Finnesse, 10st 8lbs, Captain Ross; Nobleman, 9st 13lbs, Aga S. Shah; Sachim, 9st 10lbs, Dhachil.

Betting: 3 to 2 on Finnesse; 3 to 1 against Nobleman and Phelwan; 4 to 1 Kava Kib and Sachim; and 5 to 1 Souter.

The race was started with the Machine. Paradox remained last. Sachim won, but was disqualified, and the race was given to Kava Kib, who won by a length. Time—27 seconds.

2ND RACE—"The Debut Stakes."—Rs. 170, and a cup value Rs. 29. For Arabs and Southern India C. B.'s maidens on 1st May, 1896, and who have never won a race value Rs. 450 up to time of starting. Weights—Weight for age and class raised 21lbs.; and 28lbs. if any C.-B.'s run. Penalties—Winners: once, 3lbs; twice, 5lbs; thrice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Allowances—Maiden allowed 2lbs.; horses who have never won a race value Rs. 150 up to time of starting allowed 5lbs; galloways allowed 5lbs. Allowances accumulative. Entries—1st June, Rs. 5; 1st July. Rs. 10; 25th July, Rs. 20, with Rs. 10 extra for each horse not struck out by 6 p.m., on Saturday, 1st August. Distance—2 mile.

Mr Ali bin Ameer's ch a gal, Solicitor, 9st 10lbs, Ebrahim.... 1
Dr Martin's ch cb m, Maid Hawthorne, 10st 4lbs, Captain Ross 2
Capt H Chance's ch cb geld, Music Master, 10st 13lbs, Captain Young 3

Also ran: Taif, 9st 5lbs, Major Conran; Kingcraft, 9st 12lbs, Vamah; Royalist, 9st 8lbs, Mahomed; Patel, 10st, Aga S. Shah; Esme, 11st, Greenhalgh; Sunshine, 10st, Gibbs; and Vanity, 9st 11lb, Mahomed.

Betting: 3 to 1 against Maid Hawthorne, Music Master, and Esme; 4 to 1 against Taif and Patel; 5 to 1 Solicitor, Kingcraft, and Vanity; and 6 to 1 the rest.

Solicitor took the lead, and never gave chance to the others, winning by one and a-half length. Time—1min. 29secs.

3RD RACE—"The Scurry."—Rs. 170, and a cup value Rs. 29. For all galloways 13-3 and under, who have never won a race value Rs 450 up to time of starting. Weights—13-3 English and Colonials to carry 11st. 3lbs.; Arabs and C. Bs. 10st. 5lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners: once, 3lbs.; twice 5lbs.; three times, 7lbs; oftener 10lbs. Allowances—3lbs. per quarter inch; maidens 3lbs; maidens on 1st May, 1896, 3lbs.; galloways who have never won a race value Rs. 150 up to time of starting, 4lbs. "Bona fide" polo ponies with Secretary's certificate of having been regularly played up to 1st July, 1896, allowed 10lbs. Allowances accumulative. Entries—1st June, Rs 5; 1st July, Rs. 10; 25th July, Rs. 20, with Rs. 10 extra for each horse not struck out by 6 p.m., on Saturday, 1st August. Distance—3 furlongs.

Capt Ross' g cb m, Sally, 9st, Chuggar 1
Mr Langton's b aus geld, Fortunatus, 9st 2lb, Aga S Shah... 2
Mr Langton's b aus geld, Tommy, 8st 11lb, Mahomed 3

Also ran: Sprite, 9st 7lb, Gibbs; Dolie Varden, 8st 13lb, Ebrahim; Salute, 8st 10lb, Smith; Hingas, 8st 6lb, Namah; Zoohair, 9st 7lb, Native; Mettle, 9st, Greenhalgh; and Zoo, 9st 12lb, Ross.

Betting: 3 to 2 on Dolie Varden; 3 to 1 against Sprite and Fortunatus; 5 to 1 Mettle and Zoo; 6 to 1 Salute, 8 to 1 Hingas, 10 to 1 Zoohair; and 12 to 1 the rest.

At the start Sally took the lead, and maintained it till the finish, winning easily. Time—40½ secs.

4TH RACE—"The Colonials."—Rs. 170, and a cup value Rs. 29. For all horses who have never won a race value Rs. 900 up to time of starting. Weights—Weight for age and class raised 21lbs. Penalties—Winner of a race value Rs. 450: once, 3lbs.; twice, 5lbs.; thrice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Allowances—Maidens allowed 3lbs.; maidens on 1st May, 1896, 3lbs.; horses who have never won a race value Rs. 150 up to time of starting allowed 6lbs.; galloways, 7lbs. Allowances accumulative. Entries—1st June, Rs. 5; 1st July, Rs. 10; 25th July, Rs. 20, with Rs. 10 extra for each horse not struck out by 6 p.m., on Saturday, 1st August. Distance—1 mile.

Capt Lecky's bk aus geld Ebony, 10st. 1lb., Aga S. Shah ... 1
Major G H M Conran's b e f Sampler, 8st. 11lbs., Owner..... 2

Also ran: Jolly boat, 9st 6lbs, Mahomed; Quinie 9st 8lbs, Greenhalgh; and Lady Baldwin, 9st 12lbs, Gilbs.

Betting: 3 to 2 on Ebony and Sampler; and 5 to 1 against the rest.

At the start Quine and Lady Baldwin shied by the machine, Sampler and Ebony running the race the whole distance, the latter leading; but at the distance Sampler jostled with Ebony, and won by a short neck. Objection was lodged against Sampler for crossing, and the race was given to Ebony. Time—1min. 23⅘ecs.

5TH RACE—"The Lilliputs."—Rs. 170, and a cup value Rs. 29. For Arab and C. B, ponies who have never won a race value Rs. 450 up to time of starting. Weights—Arabs, 11st; C B's 10st 9lbs W. I. Penalties—Winners: once, 3lbs; twice, 5lbs; thrice, 7lbs; oftener, 10lbs. Allowances—3lbs. per quarter inch: maidens allowed 3 lbs.; maidens on 1st May, 1896, 3lbs.; ponies who have never won a race value Rs. 150 up to time of starting allowed 4lbs. Allowances accumulative. Entries—1st June, Rs. 5; 1st July, Rs. 10; 25th July, Rs. 20, with Rs. 10 extra for each horse not struck out by 6 p.m., on Saturday, 1st August. Distance—½ mile.

Mr Beatty's gr cb m Aline, 9st. 4lbs., Aga S. Shah 1
Mr Mahomed Jamal's g a p Velvet, 8st. 11lbs., Lansdowne. 2
Mr Abdool Hoshen Ammani's g a p Taleha, 9st 3lbs, Abdool Rahman 3

Also ran: Hainton, 9st 2lb, Captain Arbuthnot; Secretary, 9st 12lb, Mohinda; Chorister, 10st 9lbs, Ebrahim; Idler, 10st 5lbs, Captain Young; Numlan, 9st 6lb, Major Conran; Basheer, 10st 5lbs, Mahomed; Minnow, 9st 9lbs, owner; Sandhurst, 9st 9lbs, Joko; Essoor, 10st 4lbs, Greenhalgh; and Premier, 9st, K. Mahomed.

Betting: 3 to 2 on Aline; 3 to 1 against Premier and Numlan; 4 to 1 against Chorister, Idler, Basheer, and Essoor; 6 to 1 against Taleha, Minnow, and Sandhurst; and long odds against the rest.

This was one of the great races, the first three running abreast, and it was one of the closest race ever seen after many months. Aline won by a neck. Time—58 secs.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 4.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect, Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Communication between Bhamo and Bolamo, interrupted.
Moulmein route to Siam, interrupted, locality unknown.
Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Tengyueh and Yunchang.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 4th August, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	—	—	— p.m.	—	—
Teheran	4	2	— p.m.	—	34
Suez	4	2	55 p.m.	—	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 4th August, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	—	27	—	1
„ Karachi	—	26	—	1
„ Madras	1	10	—	5

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 17.

The annual meeting of the Bimetallic League has been held in London this week, Mr. Robert Barclay, the well-known banker, presiding. The Chairman in moving the adoption of the report said the League was now almost sure of success. France, Germany, and America were all ready to support its objects. Professor Walker (president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, U.S.A.) delivered an address in favour of bimetallism, and said that the City of London—one square mile among all the vast countries of the globe—was the main obstacle to the adoption of the universal boon. America was only too ready to undo the great wrong of demonetisation. The allegation that the attitude of the Republican Convention at St. Louis was hostile to bimetallism was a scandalous perversion of facts, and, with regard to the Democrats, he believed they would speedily regret their action, if they had not done so already.

When the proposal to close the Indian mints to silver was under consideration by the Herschell Currency Committee it was urged in some quarters that the raising of the value of the rupee above its melting value would tend to affect adversely the revenues of India by handicapping the opium trade to China. In his report on the trade of Amoy just issued Mr. Gardner, the British Consul, quotes some remarks by Mr. Sangar, a Parsee dealer in opium, which confirm the prediction. "I have," remarks this authority, "a very unfavourable report to give of the Bengal drug, the importation of which has much decreased during the past year, owing to the very high prices maintained, which prove utterly insupportable to the Chinese buyers and consumers in Amoy, who can get the native drug much cheaper, and therefore, can conveniently use it to save money. One of the reasons that multiply the difficulties in the way of Bengal opium and render it dearer, and thus expel it little by little from this market, is that the Indian exchange has become so very low since July, 1893, owing to the closing of the Indian mints by the Indian Government." The writer, of course, means by a "low" Indian exchange the reduced value of the tael in terms of rupees, which has raised the cost of opium to the Chinese buyers in terms of taels. Mr. Sangar appears to be satisfied that the production and consumption of native opium in China will be greatly stimulated, as it is now obtainable at much less cost than the Indian drug, and that the trade in Bengal opium will die away in the course of a few years, more especially as, in addition to other hindrances, the duty and liking on the imported article are higher than on the native drug.

In their American cotton circular, dated July 8, Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co., of New York, remark that the markets on both sides of the Atlantic are moving in opposite directions under the influence of such diverse factors that it will be interesting to watch their development. "In Manchester and on the Continent," they go on to say, "trade is better than for many seasons, spinners and manufacturers being able to book orders and purchase cotton at the same time at prices which show handsome profits on the transaction. With this demand for their products, and constantly diminishing supplies of the raw material, it is not surprising that they consider it better policy to accept the profit offered and daily by their actual requirements. To them the anticipated large American crop only presents an opportunity for increased profits upon the orders which they are able to contract for, for delivery in the future." On the other hand, we read:—"In America the anticipation of a large crop is the dominant factor, though the political uncertainty is playing its part in preventing merchants from engaging in any fresh ventures. The closing of many of the northern mills is the natural result of the depression in business which has left the merchants with small supplies, but given the manufacturers surplus stocks of goods. It is also certain that the supplies of cotton carried by the mills have been reduced to such small proportions as to tend to bring about this closing movement. In many places in Texas showers have fallen during the past few days, which are believed by the trade to have broken the drought in that State, but the official rainfall as given by the Government does not show a general rain, which is universally conceded as being needed. As a rule the crop advices from the cotton belt are of a flattering nature, and it is assumed that 9,000,000 bales of cotton are now assured. These features have combined to reduce the buying power in America to a minimum, and the markets are pessimistic in tone, at about the lowest prices of the year."

Another indication that the business of the German steamship companies is improving is that the German Steamship Company (Deutsche Dampfschiffs Reederei) of Hamburg, which runs the Kingsin Line to the Far East, last month despatched an additional steamer fully laden to China and Japan. It is also stated that the earnings of the line for the first six months of the current year show a very marked increase compared with the corresponding period last year. As there continues to be a pressure of cargo for shipment, it is hoped that the second half of the year will prove equally satisfactory, "especially" remarks a Hamburg paper, "if the English companies form the proposed combination for the improvement of the homeward freight rates."

The Report of the Committee which has been sitting for the past two years on the important question of the undermanning of ships is unfortunately not unanimous. What is certain is that the Merchant Shipping Act of 1894 cannot be made to cover even the most flagarant cases of undermanning, and there was a general consensus of opinion that this was a scandalous state of affairs. Another point which seems tolerably well made out is that this undermanning has been responsible for many accidents. The majority has therefore drawn up a scale of mannig based on the gross tonnage of steamers and the underdeck tonnage of sailing vessels. The scale of manning was a problem of much difficulty, and Sir Digby Murray, who signed the majority report, protests that the manning scale as fixed by the Committee is not only below the ideal, but below actual practice. There is, besides, a strong minority report, presented under the names of Sir A. Forwood and others and characterised by not a little acerbity. It is alleged that the attempt to fix a minimum scale is wrong in priciple. In fact, as it seems to us, it is merely an application of the principle as stated by Mr. Asquith in his Factory Bill, namely, "to provide reasonable conditions for the safety of life and health, which are in fact observed by wise employers and well-conducted undertakings." It is further stated that the attempt to fix a scale will lead to the transfer of ships to foreign flags and encourage foreign competition. 'No doubt similar prophecies were made at the time of the load-line legislation which has given such a stimulus to British shipping. The threat may be disregarded, inasmuch as the restrictions under foreign flags, though different in kind, are far more obnoxious. For example, all the masters and officers and two-thirds of the crew must be national under the French flag, and similar restrictions prevail all over Europe. So far as one can make out, the real pinch of foreign competition is felt not so much by British shipowners as by British sailors, and this subject was discussed among others by the Committee. The decrease in the number of British sailors—perhaps a consequent deterioration in seamanship—is apparently due in large measure to the decline of the coasting trade in small sailing vessels, which furnished such an admirable nursery for native seamen. In this connection a recommendation was made for the establishment of training ships for the merchant service, of which we hope to hear more. Possibly we have here a solution of the further problem of the manning of the navy. The State might undertake to give gratuitous instruction to boys in the various branches of seamanship, and in return claim the right of calling its pupils up for the navy in case of need. The plan, if successful, would be the nucleus of a navy reserve on the same principle as the French "Inscription Maritime." The net result of the Committee has been to draw attention to a serious danger to navigation in the constant undermanning of merchant ships. The adjustment of a scale must be left to the experts; but we fail to see any strength in the objection to the scale on principle, or in the claim of the shipowners to be exempted from the general trend of factory legislation on the ground of foreign competition.

The most recent report on the trade of Nagasaki is one by Mr. Quin, which is forwarded to the Foreign Office by Sir E. Satow, under date Tokio, the 3rd May. The report states that the foreign trade of Nagasaki for the year 1895, amounted to a total of £1,140,639, which is an increase over the year 1894 of £187,163, thus far carrying out the opinion expressed in last year's report that a permanent improvement in trade might be looked forward to. Imports of cotton manufactures show an increase of £3,221 over the import of 1894, but, as in former years, hardly deserve mention. The trade in cotton piece-goods between Nagasaki and Corea, which started during the war and which promised to be a large and steady business, has almost entirely ceased shortly now that the war is finished the trade reverting to the Chinese merchants, and Japanese are reported to hold very heavy stocks which they are unable to sell; in several cases these have been shipped back to Shanghai for resale at considerable loss to owners. It seems very doubtful if Japanese merchants will ever be able to do much in Corea, the natives seemingly preferring to deal with their old friends the Chinese. Owing to the death of the Queen of Corea, many orders which the Japanese merchants expected to do well in had to be cancelled, as white, the colour of mourning, is now the only colour that can be worn. Considerable indents had been placed for coloured cambrics, balzarines, etc., but these are also thrown back on the hands of the Japanese merchants, who have held them in bond for a long time. Dyes and paints were imported to a value of £11,280, an increase of £8,388 over that of the previous year. The import of raw cotton for 1895 shows an increase of over £2,500,000, compared with 1894, and the value was £169,782, as against £128,454 in the previous year. Cotton was imported in the following proportions:—

	1895. lb.	1894. lb.
China	9,897,733	7,464,027
India	2,220,092	1,954,872
America	360,708	401,912

Most of the rumours as to the magnitude of the Russian loan are unfounded. Its amount is not known yet, and probably will not be known definitely for at least another week. Meantime uneasiness at Berlin, we are told, has been intensified by an article in the *Kolnische Zeitung*, warning the German public not to subscribe to the impending Russian loan. The economic and financial conditions in Russia, says the writer, are anything but favourable, and the position of the Finance Minister, M. de Witte, is not as strong as is generally believed. It a wide statement of that sort can enhance uneasiness at Berlin, then is uneasiness at Berlin easily enhanced. It was trembliugly believed that the article was inspired, although it would not require much inspiration to show indubitably, and not merely by a general statement, that financial conditions in Russia are anything but favourable.

There can be no doubt that the prevalent opinion in this country with regard to the American Presidential contest is that the Republican or "gold plank" party will win, and it is probable that many Free-traders in Lombard-street are secretly hoping, under the circumstances, for the triumph of the arch-Protectionist, Major M'Kinley. And this opinion was apparently encouraged by Professor Francis A. Walker in his speech at the annual meeting of the Bi-metallic League on Monday, when he said that the Democrats would speedily regret their adoption of the free coinage "plank," and that the United States would continue to pay their bonds in gold coin or its full equivalent. We are not in the least disposed to minimise the importance which all well-informed men must attach to any opinion expressed by an economist so eminent and an American so distinguished as Professor Walker. But there can be no harm in considering the possibilities on the other side. So far as British opinion against Mr. Bryan's chance of election to the Presidency goes, it has unquestionably no more solid foundation than mere incredulity. In this country we are so accustomed to "think in gold" when we think about the matter at all that very few persons can imagine seventy millions of intelligent people deliberately kicking the "gold standard" out of their country. Not that it follows as an absolute certainty that the re-opening of the American Mints to the free coinage of silver would result in the destruction of the American legal parity between gold and silver. But the mind of Lombard-street is meanwhile convinced that it would, and probably most Englishmen allow Lombard-street to do their thinking on this matter for them. Taking this view, then, it is significant that the very confidence which is expressed in the victory of the Republicans in November next is really based on the surprise which the success of the silver movement at the Chicago Convention has caused. Up to within a week or two of that Convention very few people on this side the Atlantic had any suspicion that the "Silverties" would carry their "plank." One surprise may well suggest that there may be others to follow. And on this point we have a prediction, already eighteen months old, by no less a person than a New York banker. Mr. St. John, the president of the Mercantile National Bank of New York, when examined as an expert witness by a Committee of Congress on Mr. Cleveland's bank-note bills (subsequently rejected) on December 15, 1894, spoke as follows:—"At this juncture, while our primary money is so undetermined, I deem any creation of bank notes, State or national, perilous to the prosperity of the United States. There is a very widespread unrest of opinion on this topic, and the allied topic called the Silver Question, even in New York and New England. Public opinion is under a newspaper terrorism in New York. Men who agree with me fully, and I know many of them of considerable wealth, prefer to keep silent for the present. Anybody who will write at length a lot of nothingness adverse to silver money will be accorded certain newspaper space and be dignified into a great authority.

A renewed wave of depression passed over the Stock Exchange yesterday, and all round leading departments of the "House" prices closed the day at a decline which in some cases was appreciable. Practically the only important exception to the downward movement was an advance in Great Western Railway stock, which was particularly strong on further rumours of the announcement of a stock-splitting operation at an early date, and also on favourable dividend estimates. The most marked depression was again in American Railroads, where a larger business was transacted than for some time past, and considerable dealings were carried on until a late hour in the "street," with the result that a severe fall occurred, prices being unable to withstand the heavy pressure of arbitrage sales. On this account many operators reduced their engagements in other directions, with the result that markets generally presented a heavy appearance. It appears likely, in view of the prospect of unsettlement in the United States for some time to come, the anything but comfortable position of European politics, and the approach of the holiday season, that markets may continue dull, if not heavy, for some little while.

The latest gold mine is scarcely a mine. It is cliffs. With a capital of £200,000 in £1 shares, the Golden Cliffs (Limited) has been formed to acquire a mining lease of about twenty-four acres, about a mile and a half south of the Mount Margaret Reward Company's mine in the North Coolgardie goldfields. According to reports on the property it possesses the advantages of an abnormal gold-bearing mass of stone, which may be worked by open casts or adit levels. The £25,000 to be set aside out of the present issue is considered to be ample for working capital, and a balance of 25,000 shares is reserved for future issue. The purchase price has been fixed at £150,000, payable as to £50,000 in cash, and the balance in shares, the vendors having the option of subscribing for the reserved shares at par at any time within one year from the incorporation of the company. The present issue to the public is 176,000 shares.

AN OVERDUE VESSEL FROM BOMBAY.

THE S. S. MOSHTARI TEN DAYS BEHIND TIME.

Yesterday the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company's s. s. Moshtari was ten days overdue at Aden. Great fears were entertained respecting the vessel, although she left this port, on the evening of the 15th ultimo, for Aden, Suakin, Massowa, and Jeddah, with a general cargo and forty deck passengers, in good condition. The vessel is 1,110 tons register, and is in command of Captain A. Clark, who is an experienced seaman. She was built in July 1883 by Messrs. Wigham Richardson and Co., Newcastle. Her length is 255·5ft., breadth 35·1, and depth 24·5. On inquiry at the company's offices, in Bell Lane, Fort, our representative was informed that nothing has been heard of the vessel there since she left the port twenty days ago. It is believed that she must have met bad weather on her way to Aden and an accident might have occurred to her machinery which disabled her and left her drifting. Vessels arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden and other ports have not sighted the Moshtari, and bring no news respecting her. The Bombay agents of the company had sent telegrams to the agents at Aden, asking whether the vessel had arrived or passed that port. A reply has been received in the negative. The Aden agents were further asked to give necessary instructions to the Commander of the s. s. Naderi, of the same company, which left Aden on Friday last, to keep a sharp look-out on her voyage to this port for the missing vessel. The following is the list of officers, engineers, crew, and firemen on board the s. s. Moshtari:—Commander A. Clark, Master; J. H. Howgego, Chief Officer; B. J. Knowles, second Officer; F. Raffin, third Officer; W. Ross, Chief Engineer; J. Paran, second Engineer; H. Oates, third Engineer; T. Alexander, fourth Engineer; N. J. Banajee, clerk; C. Creste, carpenter; P. Majoo, Doctor; fifty firemen, and other crew.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES CYCLING CLUB.

The following are the Rules and Regulations of the newly formed Volunteer Cycling Club:—

1. That the Club be called the "Bombay Volunteer Rifles Cycling Club" and be composed of Members of the Corps—being Amateur Cyclists according to the definition of the National Cyclists' Union.

2. That the Officers consist of a President—Vice-President—Captain—Treasurer, and Honorary Secretary.

3. That the Committee consist of the Officers, and four other Members. Three to form a quorum.

4. That an Annual General Meeting be held as near the 25th April as possible when the election of Officers and Members of the Committee shall take place. Retiring Members are eligible for re-election.

5. That the Officers and Committee be elected at the Annual General Meeting and the Committee have full power to govern the Club, forming Sub-Committees and filling up any vacancies on the Committee.

6. That the Committee will meet as often as the Honorary Secretary may find necessery.

7. That the Subscription be Rs.'5 per annum payable in advance—any Member three months in arrears without giving a satisfactory explanation to the Committee shall cease to be a Member.

8. That Honorary Members (not members of the Corps) be elected on payment of Rs. 10 per annum.

9. The names of Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to become Members or Honorary Members shall be submitted to the Committee for approval and election.

10. That the badge be a facsimile of the Crest on the cover of these rules—These may be obtained from the Honorary Secretary on application.

11. That any Member acting in a manner objectionable or contrary to the interest of the Club, shall be called upon by the Committee for an explanation, and if he fail to justify himself, the Committee shall have full power to expell him.

12. That all new rules and alterations of old rules require two-thirds majority at a General Meeting.

13. That expenses incurred in any trip shall be defrayed by members promising to take part in such trip.

14. The Honorary Secretary will at the end of each month send round a list of the runs and events for the Ensuing Month.

15. Two Prizes shall be given each year for the best attendance, and the second best attendance at Club runs.

16. Balance Sheet for the year (1st April to 31st March) shall be presented at the Annual General Meeting.

17. A Copy of these rules shall be given to each member on joining.

18. All proposals or complaints must be forwarded to the Honorary Secretary in writing.

Officers.—President—Col, R. S. Brown, V. D. Vice-President.—Lieutenant R. W. L. Duntop. Captain.—Cr.-Sergt. R. F. Smith. Hon. Treasurer.—Captain C. Moss. Committee—Sergt. C. S. Smith, Lce. Corpl. R. W. Laxton, Lce-Corpl. W. T. Sell; and Vol. A. E. Clarke. Honorary Secretary.—Sergeant Major. J. H. Downing, Head-Quarters Bo. Vol. Rifles.

RIDING RULES.

1. All members on a ride shall be under the Control of the Captain, and in his absence some other Officer or Members of the Committee shall be appointed to assume his responsibilities.

2. All Members shall adhere to the "Rule of the Road."

3. Lamps and Bells shall be carried according to Police Regulations.

INDIAN VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Mr. W. L. Harwood, honorary secretary of the Indian Volunteer Rifle Association, has addressed a letter to Commanding officers in which he appeals for patronage and support. The association is now in the third year of its existence, and, with a good credit, it should, if loyally supported, as it ought to be by all volunteers who take an interest in rifle shooting and in the efficiency of the force, rapidly rise to be an association of the first importance, especially now that the Lee-Metford rifle is showing such marked superiority as a weapon for the range over the rifle with which the volunteers are armed. The object of the association is to encourage and improve rifle shooting among the volunteers, and the council earnestly trust that you will kindly induce as many members under your command to join the association as possible. Mr. Harwood has also distributed copies of the rules and by-laws of the association for the current year, from which it may be seen that there are yet remaining seven matches and an aggregate match open for competition to members who are disposed to join the association. The prospectus is also issued of the Rivett-Carnac Trophy Challenge Cup, open to teams of all ranks Adjutants and Sergeant-Instructors of one and the same corps. This handsome trophy, which is valued at Rs. 1,250, has lately been subscribed for by members of the Ghazipur Volunteers in remembrance of Colonel Rivett-Carnac, C.I.E., an old and warm supporter of the volunteer movement, and the council hope that you will be good enough to enter one or more teams for this competition.

BANDORA RAILWAY STATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the notice now posted up at the Bandora Railway station, that passengers should not cross the railing at the booking office to enter on the platform, except under orders from the gatekeeper on duty, I beg to bring to your notice the inconvenience experienced by passengers on this account. It seems to me that the object of the notice, from the manner it is being enforced, is to prevent persons without tickets using the platform. I do not doubt that the Railway authorities have done well in their way, but certainly some sort of arrangement should have at the same time been made to accomodate passengers. At present there are no seats available in the outer enclosure, and if one, therefore, happens to be early for a train (and as tickets are not sold until a little before the same is due), one has no other alternative but to remain standing in the enclosure until you are able to purchase a ticket. I trust the authorities on perusing these lines will be induced to remedy the evil.—Yours, &c.,

PASSENGER.

MR. WACHA'S SPEECH: A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Lest my remarks yesterday, at the Corporation meeting, on the subject of the resolutions of the Medical Society, be misunderstood, will you please allow me to correct an inaccuracy which seems to have crept in the report of the proceedings as published in the "Bombay Gazette" of this morning? I did not call the Medical Society a "catchra" one. Far from it. It is here that my observations do not seem to have been correctly followed. What I remarked was this: "That had the resolutions emanated from some 'catchra' society in a corner of the town or from the three tailors of some Tooley Street in Camatcepoora, it would have mattered little. But it was indeed a matter of surprise that a body, calling itself the Bombay Medical Society, should have passed resolutions of the character submitted to the Corporation for its consideration." This, sir, is the plain and unvarnished tale.—Yours, &c.

Aug. 4. D. E. WACHA.

MR. J. D. INVERARITY'S WEDDING.

AN IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY.

The Montrose paper gives fully detailed account of the marriage of Mr. J. D. Inverarity, of Bombay. Our contemporary says:—St. Mary's Church, Montrose, was the scene of one of the smartest of weddings on Wednesday, July 8th, when Miss Margeret Ewerretta Forsyth-Grant, eldest daughter of Captain Forsyth-Grant, of Ecclesgreig, was united in matrimony to Mr. J. D. Inverarity, of Rosemount and Hedderwick. The church was florally decorated with a dreamy combination of pink and white—to match the costumes of bride and bridesmaids—and was banked up by delicate ferns and other greenery. There was quite a flutter of excitement among those present in the church when the bride arrived, accompanied by her father, with a bevy of pretty bridesmaids in her train. The bride's gown was in magnificent white mirror moire, the skirt merely touching the ground at the back, while the front of the bodice—which was a slightly low V-shaped one—was veiled with real lace appliqued chiffon. Her bouquet was a shower one of white exotics, and her jewels were a double string of pearls and diamond stars—the gifts of the bridegroom and her father. The Misses Beatrice. Vera, and Finella Grant, sisters of the bride, and Miss Cazenove acted as bridesmaids, and were gowned alike in lovely pink glace silk, lined with bright apple green silk, the bodices being trimmed with sequin embroidery chiffon, and green and pink chene ribbon. They carried pink and white carnation bouquets tied with pale green ribbon, and were lovely turquoise and pearl curb chain bracelets, the gifts of the bridegroom. Their hats were of white chip, with yellow pink, red, and green roses—to match the chene effect of the ribbon which trimmed the bodices—and an upstanding bow of pink ribbon. Colonel Stewart Mackenzie, of Seaforth, acted as groomsman, and the bride's father gave her away. The service was a fully choral one, and the ceremony was very impressively performed by the Rev. Dr. Woodward, the Rector. When the tying of the knot was completed, both bride and bridegroom emerged from the vestry, looking radiantly happy, while the inspiriting strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March was a fitting termination to

Mr. and Mrs. Inverarity," and, if their happiness was equal to the company's wishes and desires their united life would be a happy one indeed. (Loud and continued applause.)

The toast was pledged with all the honours.

Mr. W. G. Mancon, W. S., proposed the toast of "The Health of Captain Forsyth Grant," father of the bride, which was also most enthusiastically responded to. Mr. Black, stationmaster, Hillside, proposed "The Agricultural Interests," to which Mr. Milne replied. Mr. R. A. Wills, solicitor, Montrose, in proposing "The Tenantry on the Rosemount and Hedderwick estates," referred to the tenantry being numerous consequent on the number of small holding on the estates. Mr. William Cowie replied for the tenantry and remarked that he believed he was the oldest tenant on the Rosemount estate, having been associated with three proprietors, all of whom had been good proprietors. (Hear, hear, and applause.) Mr. James Gibson replied on behalf of the feuars. Other toasts followed, and a few hours were pleasantly spent. The company afterwards adjourned to a park on the high ground to the west of Rosemount farm, where, a huge Bonfire had been prepared with about thirty loads of dry hag and a few tar barrels in honour of the event of the day. A large crowd of the villagers had assembled at the place. About half-past nine o'clock, the huge pile was ignited and soon blazed up, illuminating the whole of the surrounding country, and being seen for miles around. In the bright light there was general merriment, fireworks were set off, and refreshments were liberally purveyed.

KATHIAWAR TEACHERS' GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The question raised by your correspondent "M.," published in your issue of the 7th July, and supported by your correspondent, "T.," in your issue of the 23rd July, is of vital importance to educational servants. The grievances complained of by "M." and "T." none deserves so prompt redress as that of interchangibility. There cannot be two opinions on the fact that the teachers of the schools made over to the States are at a great disadvantage, and cannot help envying their equals and juniors in the Central Schools (i.e., those that still continue to be under Government management) when the latter enjoy the undue advantage of receiving rapid promotions, which they actually get by leaps and bounds, now that such an enormous number of masters is kept off from competition, affording their central friends every facility to rise. Again, what on earth is worse than being transferred from the control of the British Government to that of the Native States, which have their own peculiar definition for "justice to servants," there being of course an exception in the case of a few advanced States like Baroda, Bhavnagar, Junagadh, &c. The other grievance your correspondent emphatically puts forth is supersession. With regard to this I will not beat the drum of the grievances of the matriculates so noisily as he does. Man is liable to err, and so in a few cases the Educational Inspectors may have made appointments that may fail to stand a strict test. But, on the whole, the Inspectors have been making every possible concession in favour of masters having no good University standing but found otherwise qualified either by their length of service or noteworthy intelligence. Not a High School in Kathiawar but has a few matriculates on the staff with a salary worth coveting even by a graduate for his starting pay. Not only this, but there are instances of matriculates appointed to the highest and the most responsible posts the department can offer. Many instances might be quoted, and would not fail to convince your readers that the Educational authorities have been for the most part guided by sound common sense. Some would even go the length of maintaining that the principle of matriculation should not be carried too far. In the higher standards of the High Schools men having some collegiate learning are often, though not always, to be preferred to mere matriculates. With other departments, the school department, too, has not a few of that special class of men who, finding themselves unequal to the task of preparing for higher University examinations, either through want of means, or want of energy, send in nice applications containing, among other things, the words "Sir, I appeared at such and such an examination for so many times, but unfortunately failed." When again they see that a man having passed one or more of the higher examinations is placed above them, they lose no time in raising a hue-and-cry against what they choose to call injustice. After a considerable time—for time is the healer of misfortunes—they reconcile themselves to this state of things. But their indignation knows no bounds when someone already holding a post below them passes through perseverance any one or more of the higher University examinations, and is placed above them. This, to them, is an injustice of the worst type, though the Educational Inspectors, being well acquainted with human nature, have various ways of giving prompt redress as rarely as possible, and take particular care to see that supersession in the same school is generally avoided. The matriculates and non-matriculates grudge the man his good luck, for no fault of his but that he entered the department with a qualification equal to their own and subsequently bettered it. The best course for many of the younger members of the department to take would be to pass one of the higher University examinations and thus add a bright qualification to seniority which will prove a good means to the end in view. I am not against matriculates being promoted at all. I only mean to say that in their case mere length of service should not be sufficient ground to raise them. The Inspectors should be directly or indirectly convinced of a matriculate's ability to teach a higher standard before he should think of appointing him in a High School proper. My remarks, then, can be thus summarised:—(1) That the complaint of interchangibility needs immediate redress. (2) That higher University qualifications have a peculiar value of their own. (3) That matriculates should be promoted as others, but the Inspectors should be assured of their ability to teach higher stardards before transferring them to a High School proper.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 1. A. B.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SKIES CLEARING.

SIMLA, AUG. 4.

TUESDAY'S observations:—Pressure has increased rapidly to very rapidly in the Central Provinces and has fallen slightly in Gujarat and South-West Rajputana. The depression yesterday in the Central Provinces advanced in a west-north-west direction during the day, slowly filling up. A shallow residual depression now lies over Gujarat, South-West Rajputana, and the western States of Central India, and is now of little importants. The storm has given heavy rain during the past day in Khandesh, Berar, and western districts of the Central Provinces and South-West Rajputana. Chief falls are Abu and Indore, five inches; Deesa, four; Neemuch, Khandwa, Ahmedabad, three; Surat, Rajkot, two. Gradients are now decreasing and the winds falling off generally in strength, and they are now light at the head of the Bay. West coast districts have had moderate rain; Burma and Bengal light to moderate rain and North-West Provinces light local showers of little importance. The depression will probably completely fill up during the day, and North-West Central and Western India obtain light to moderate showers from the Bombay current, and Burma and North-East India from the Bengal current. Temperature is generally below normal to a moderate extent Skies are clearing in the Deccan and the Gangetic Plain.

IN a little village in Somerset, the following curious tradition is told respecting the origin of a well-known Druidical monument existing there, and consisting of four groups of stones, which, when complete, formed two circles. Many hundred years ago, on a Saturday evening, a newly-married couple, with their relatives and friends, met on the spot now covered by these ruins to celebrate their nuptials. Here they feasted and danced right merrily until the clock tolled the hour of midnight, when the piper (a pious man) refused to play any longer. This was much against the wish of the guests, and to exasperated the bride, who was fond of dancing, that she swore with an oath that she would not be baulked in her enjoyment by a beggarly piper, but would find a substitute if she went to the lower regions to fetch one. She had scarcely uttered the words when a venerable old man with a long beard made his appearance, and, having listened to their request, proffered his services, which were right gladly accepted. The old gentleman, who was none other than the arch-fiend himself, having taken the seat vacated by the godly piper, commenced playing a slow and solemn air, which on the guests remonstrating, he changed into one more lively and rapid. The company now began to dance, but soon found themselves impelled round the performer so rapidly and mysteriously that they would all fain have rested. But when they tried to retire, they found to their consternation that they were moving faster and faster round their diabolical musician, who had now resumed his original shape. Their cries for mercy were unheeded, until the first glimmering of day warned the fiend that he must depart. With such rapidity had they moved that the gay and sportive assembly were now reduced to a ghastly group of skeletons. "I leave you," said the fiend, "a monument of my power and your wickedness to the end of time." So saying he vanished.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Commissioners of the several divisions in the Punjab have just communicated to the District and Municipal Boards throughout the Province, the orders of Government regarding the grant of subventions to public libraries and reading-rooms from public funds, provincial or local. The Government have laid down the principle that no grant ought to be made unless the library or reading-room tends to promote educational objects. Liberaries and reading-rooms, where ordinary newspapers and works of fiction only are provided, will not, in future, receive any help from public funds.

THE two men arrested in connection with the Delhi railway collision have been released. The committee of experts is unable to find the cause of the disaster.

IT has been definitely decided not to construct a new Town Hall for Calcutta, but to renovate and make safe the existing building.

THE Punjab Chief Court arrears in December, 1895 were 1,380. The case arrears have largely increased in the last six months and now 1,100 civil cases are admitted to be heard by the Bench—enough work for two years without new cases. The present court only hears 600 cases in a year, new appeals being put down for hearing in March, 1898. The work of the court has been greatly increased during last five years. In 1895 there were 2,202 civil revisions against 1,738 in 1891. The Secretary of State has laid down in the case of the Madras High Court that the litigants should be heard within a year. On this principle, not only should the fifth judge, Mr. Chatterjee, be made permanent in the spring, but a sixth judge is required to remedy the congestion.

THE Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 25th July, were for passengers, etc., Rs. 73,000, and for goods, etc., Rs. 1,07,500. Other earnings (estimated) Rs. 500, making altogether Rs. 1,81,000, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 215-7-7. During the corresponding week in 1895, the receipts were Rs. 2,09,960-11-8, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 249-15-3.

ALL that writers of different shades and abilities and of both sexes, have written on the evils of tight-lacing by unthinking women has had but little effect during these years. Girls, with more regard to looks than health, have gone right on and compressed their waists into a twenty or twenty-two inch measurement, regardless of consequences. It mattered little whether parents or friends warned them of stomach, long liver, of arterial troubles. A small waist was the thing, and "the thing," however ridiculous it might be, they must have. Nor have women beyond the first blush of youth shown better judgment. The waist measure of a woman of fair height is adjudged to be twenty-eight inches, and physicians, and specialists have repeatedly said that this measurement of the waist was necessary actually for the proper working of the internal organs. But was their statement heeded? Not a bit of it. Twenty-five and twenty-two inch waists continued to be just as numerous, and so were anatomical troubles, as some women soon learned to their misery, and realise to their greater sorrow to-day. The warning of red noses and flat chests had just a trifle more effect, but only because it appealed to the vanity of these women. The measurement was let out an inch or so, but there the reform stopped. The full waist the confortable breathing waist, was a thing yet to be achieved.

A STORY about Kinglake, the historian which may possibly have special interest for some Australian family, is told in the *Nouvelle Revue* by Madame de Novikoff in her *Souvenirs d'Angleterre*. When Kinglake was engaged on his history of the Crimea, he received a letter from a husband and wife in one of the colonies, telling of the death of their son in the trenches, and asking that his memory might be perpetuated by mention in Kinglake's great book. The historian replied that he must have more details before he could comply. As answer came the following: "What details do you require? He died on the spot, like many others. We know nothing more; but anything you can invent on his account will be gladly accepted by us. We rely entirely on your kindly imagination."

IT is not generally known that Lord Byron's "Ianthe" (Lady Charlotte Becon), to whom the poet dedicated "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage," went in after years to Australia, where she met the late Sir Henry Parkes, an enthusiastic devotee of Byron. At the particular request of Sir Henry, she wrote her name in his favourite volume of Byron, and also graciously permitted him to kiss the hand that had more than once been kissed by the poet. Sentimentality and Byroric worship are apparently not flourishing in Sydney, for at the sale of Sir Henry's library the copy of Byron with the signature of "Ianthe" only realised the miserable sum of 7s. 6d. £7 10s. would have been nearer the mark if the book had been sent to Sotheby's, in London.

THE late Lord Tennyson's opinion of Browning, as given by Mr. Wilfrid Ward in his *new Review* article, has interest. "Browning," he said, "has a genius for a sort of dramatic composition, and for analysing the human mind. And he has a great imagination. But a poet's writing should be sweet to the mouth and ear, which Browning's is not. There should be a glory of words as well as deep thought. This he has not got. In his last work he makes 'impulse' rhyme with 'dim pulse.'" Tennyson added, concerning Browning's love of London society, "I once told him that he would die in a white tie, and he rather liked it."

THERE was an amusing incident in Chicago the other day. A certain actor was observed by two Chicago detectives to kiss a woman, whom he met at the corner of a street. The policemen were so much shocked at this exhibition that they immediately arrested both man and woman in spite of their declaration that they were married. The prisoners were kept in custody five hours, and were not finally released till the mother of the woman produced the marriage certificate.

AN "illustrated interview" with Lord Charles Beresford in the *Strand Magazine* is full of interesting stories of that gallant officer. Here are three: A labourer once wrote to him, saying that his wife had just had twins—a boy and a girl—and he wanted to call one "Lord Charles Beresford Brown," and the other "Princess of Wales Brown." Lords Charles gave his permission, and obtained that of the Princess. Four months later the man wrote again: "I am happy to inform you that 'Lord Charles Beresford Brown' is well and strong, but that 'Princess of Wales Brown' died this morning." Lord Charles is a man of few words, and those very much to the point. Speaking in the House of Common one day in reference to the Arab slave-dealers, he said, with great emphasis: "Mr. Speaker, we ought to catch these men, give 'em a fair trial, and then hang 'em." Unconventional Lord Charles has always been. Receiving an invitation to dinner at Marlborough House one evening, he replied by wire: "Sorry can't come. Lie follows by post."

IT is not generally known that it is to Mr. Isaac Holden, Member of Parliament, that we owe the invention of the lucifer match. This discovery was, he himself has told us, the result of a happy thought. "I, the morning I used to get up at four o'clock in order to pursue my studies, and I used at that time the flint and steel, in the use of which I found very great inconvenience. Of course, I knew, as other chemists did, the explosive meterial that was necessary in order to produce instantaneous light; but it was very difficult to obtain light on wood by that means, and the idea occurred to me to put sulphur under the explosive mixture. I did that, and showed it in my next lecture on chemistry, a course of which I was delivering at a large academy. There was," added Mr. Holden, "a young man in the room whose father was a chemist in London, and he immediately wrote to his father about it, and shortly afterwards lucifer matches were issued to the world. I believe that was the first occasion that we had the present lucifer match. I was urged to go and take out a patent immediately, but I thought it was so small a matter, and it cost me so little labour, that I did not think it proper to go and get a patent, otherwise I have no doubt it would have been very profitable."

THE King of Siam has just left for a trip to Java taking with him the two first Queens and nearly all the leading Princes. Advantage has been taken of the occasion to effect a complete revolution in Court costume. The phanung, the nether garment worn by both sexes alike, very rarely descends as far as the knee, and when stiffly starched falls very short indeed behind, and would not be considered exactly delicate out of Siam. The Queens and the ladies of the Palace have now a complete wardrobe of European clothes for the present trip, and will always appear in them in future on state occasions. The dresses are handsome and of the latest style. In many instances the linings equalled in richness the skirt itself. The Royal party will stay a few days in Singapore, as two of the King's sons are coming to England for their eduction, and the King's brother, Prince Ong Noi, also making the trip with them, and the King will wait to see them off by the mail boat.

THE following incident is said to have happened during the Kaiser's recent visit to Kiel. The Empress aunt, Frau Professor Esmarsh, *nee* Princess Henriette of Schleswig-Holstein, lives at Kiel, and the Emperor decided to call on her. Alone and on foot, in ordinary civilian dress, he went to the house of the famous surgeon. To the housemaid who answered his ring he said: "I am the Emperor, please announce me." The domestic, either doubting the authenticity of words, or overcome by awe, banged the door in his Majesty's face and ran away with a loud yell. Frau Professor, however, anxious to learn the cause of the fright, opened the door, and on recognising her exalted visitor, was pleased to see that he had treated the matter as a joke.

THE problem of the moment which women who cycle are endeavouring to solve, is how to prevent the worst effects of sunburn; for few cyclists are experts enough when on wheels to manipulate a parasol with the dexterity shown by the ladies who took part in the parasol race recently held at Ranelagh. The sunshade being out of the question, the next best means of affording protection to the face, which naturally will occur to us, is the use of a veil. But be it known there are veils and veils, and while on the subject let me give a word of caution against wearing a black veil in the direct sunlight; instead of being protection this is calculated to attract the heat and to produce freckles galore. Those who value their complexions should wear a cream gauze veil; they can be had with black or cream spots, and are rather becoming than otherwise; a veil of this description will afford protection both from the sun and dust. Shops gauze veils can be obtained so as to fit closely round the hat, a decided advantage to wheelwomen, as they cannot blow about in a wind as an ordinary veil will sometimes do.

THE Earl of Ashurnham has commissioned Messrs. Sotheby to sell the library at Ashburnham Place. In 1883 the Government sanctioned the purchase by the British Museum of the section of manuscripts dealing with British history. The whole collection of 4,000 MSS. was priced at £160,000, and a large part of what the British Museum failed to acquire has since been sold abroad. The most valuable of those that remain are the 'Barrois' and 'Additional' collections, the former consisting of Gospels, Books of Hours, Legends of the Saints, and Romances of Chivalry; and the latter of such works as 'La Bible Historial' and 'Evangelia Quatuor.' The fourth Earl of Ashburnham made a hobby of collecting MSS. and books on vellum. For a Magazin Bible on vellum he paid 3,400 guineas in 1873 at the Perkins sale. It is suggested by *The Times*, which devotes a leader to the announcement of the sale, that here is a chance for a millionaire to display his patriotism by buying up the lot and presenting it to the nation.

WHY is so much of the paper used by publishers nowadays of such poor quality? Mr. G. H. Putnan, in the "New York Sun," gives this extraodinary reason:—The decrease of religious fanaticism on the eastern shores of the Mediterranean. "Myriads of pilgrims used to cross those dreary deserts on their way to Mecca, every one of them being clothed in flowing garments of finest white linen. Out of their number hundreds and thousands would die by the wayside, rendering it at one time a most profitable business to strip these linen garments from the bodies and send them to the large paper factories of Europe. It was from this source, Mr. Putnam says, that the best paper was obtained, but the Mohammedans no longer in such large numbers undertake these pilgrimages, therefore not so many die by the wayside, and hence the inability to furnish so high a quality of paper."

A GOOD cycling story is told in the Manchester "Courier," in the North of England the police are very active in preventing immoderate "scorching." One day two cyclists were propelling a tandem safety; the front man was plugging steadily on with his head down, as is his wont, whether going fast or slow; the back man, noticing they were approaching a policeman, sat up and folded his arms to show how slow the pace really was. The officer called upon them to stop, and running alongside, seized the machine. He only wanted the name and address of the front rider, as he said he could see the other man was going steadily enough.

"HUMANITY" is the name of the Journal of the Humanitarian League, for now-a-days, every principle must have its organ. I have No. 16 now before me writes a correspondent. It treats in a straightforward, commonsense kind of way, and without any sentimental gush, on such subjects and questions as the following:—"The game laws," "Excessive and illegal punishment of prisoners," "Pauper lunatics," "Cruelties in horse-racing," "Shall humanitarians combine?" Cat lovers will delight in a happily-written article on our little feline friend. De Quincy, among many other great men, was fond of the cat, but he could not help observing the terrible cruelties inflicted on her. "The groans and screams," he says, "of this poor persecuted race, if gathered into some great echoing hall of horrors, would swell the heart of the stoniest of our race."

TRUTH to tell (says the Paris correspondent of a London contemporary) the heat has become the burning question of the day, and people grown desperate are beginning to shake off all restraint, and even clothing, in their efforts to keep cool. The first man who ventured to show that he had the courage of his opinion walked along the Boulevard des Italiens the other day arrayed in a snowwhite shirt, light pantaloons, and a heavy moustache. Like all Frenchmen, he was very susceptible to ridicule, and he eyed the passers-by interrogatively and defiantly, and once, noticing a slight sarcastic smile on the face of a very meagre and sa low-complexioned individual, he stopped, and would presumably have punished him then and there, had not the threatened one touched his hat respectfully and asked for a match. This act of recognition appeased the rash innovator, who joyfully jerked up the coat that hung over his arm to get at his matchbox, and let fall a hen's egg, which broke on the hard pavement, splashing a lady's sky-blue jupon with dark yellow yolk, and eliciting quotations from her grim lord and master. What the French term a "lively discussion" was then opened by the husband. "Un homme comme-il-faut does not galavant about the boulevards carrying raw eggs in his pocket on a hot day like this, and bespatter the dresses of respectable ladies; monsieur, vous etes un——" "Ah, you dare to talk to me like that! You! Eh, bien, I will teach you better manners; allow me to offer you my card, monsieur." Here the reformer, who was literally black in the face with rage, seized the refractory coat by the wrong end to get at his card case, scattering as he did so some twenty silver and copper coins, and smashing a little bottle of something strong at the patent leather-covered feet of the fuming husband. Then there was war in earnest. "Mille tonnerres!" shouted the aggrieved party. "Will this never cease?" Then, turning to the philosophic-looking policeman who was leisurely waiting for developments, he exclaimed, "Monsieur le Sergent, kindly arrest that ambulatory huckster as a public nuisance before he exhausts his stock of provisions on our clothes." "The heat has made them as peevish as wasps," remarked a pretty little flower woman, who sought to profit by the unusual concourse of people to sell her faded and drooping blooms. How the quarrel ended I could not ascertain, for I was soon gently pushed off the pavement, and narrowly escaped from the wheels of an auto-motor car that rolled along like a Juggernaut.

THE COMMISSION ON THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE OF BAHRAICH.

(FOURTH DAY, THURSDAY, 23RD JULY.)

Before Mr. T. S. Mackintosh, C. S., Commissioner of Lucknow; and Maulvi Huhammad Rafiq, Additional Civil Judge of Lucknow, Special Commissioners.

For the prosecution—Mr. E. Chamier, Public Prosecutor.

For the defence—Mr. J. B. Boyle, Mr. Percy Wheeler, and Mr. Hamid Ali, barristers-at-law.

Mr. Chamier began by filing an additional exhibit, putting in a copy of the pamphlet of Rules and Orders of the Governor-General in Council regulating the conduct of public servants in respect of borrowing money. &c., together with a receipt for a copy of the same signed by Haidar Mehdi, and stated that he was informed that in 1888 copies were furnished to all Government servants to whom the Rules applied and receipts taken from them. These Rules come in under charges 6 and 7. The day was then occupied with what is known as "Prag's case" (charge 3, bribery), which was begun and completed, after which the 4th charge (Sheolagan (Del's bribery case) was commenced.

Jugul Kishore pleader: Was for judgment debtor in Panchu's case. Tilak was decree-holder. Aman Singh was judgment-debtor. Mr. Scott did not ask me anything about Panchu's case nor about the accused in connection with Panchu's case. During and after arguments in Panchu's case I expected judgment in my client's favour, because my evidence was reliable and from remarks made by the Sub-Judge at the time which I do not remember. I was engaged in original suit for plaintiff Lalji in case Lalji versus Prag. I saw a list of cases which had been sent for by Mr. Scott. I saw it in the hands of the accused. The Sub-Judge after looking at the list said: There is a case of Prag in this list. Do you know that man?' I said: "Yes, I know him. He was my client." The accused said: "Can be come under your control?" I replied: "That I can't say." Sunday Prag came to me to take some advice in another case. I told Prag all these things which had happened in the Court. I advised him to speak the truth before Mr. Scott. He told me his story at the time. After that I was examined by Mr. Scott. I think the next day.

Cross-examined by Mr. Boyle: I have known Judges express one opinion in Court and decide afterwards against it. I have never read the judgment in Panchu's case nor was it pronounced in my presence. I took no further interest in the case. I don't remember if any remarks have been made against my evidence in the judgment. I saw the list. Can't give any name that was on it except Prag's. I saw Prag's name on the list. Did not take the list in my hand. I don't remember what date that was. My memory is not good. My memory is a convenient memory. It is not the case that I remember what suits me and forget the rest. Can't give date nor month. The conversation was one or two days after Mr. Scott came to Bahraich. Can't give date when Scott came to Bahraich. Gur Sahai was Sub-Judge. Can't remember anyone else. Conversation took place in open Court, not in Sub-Judge's private room. The Sub-Judge's reader was there. I don't know wheather I or Prag was examined first by Mr. Scott. I was examined at 1 or 2 o'clock. I then mentioned the matter on that date. I had only one interview with Mr. Scott. I can't say what the Sub-Judge's object was. It might have been to "see that Prag tells the truth and not lies." Don't know that munsarim and tahsildar were enemies of Sub-Judge. Can't say whether object of Sub-Judge was to ask me to keep Prag from the influence of the tahsildar and munsarim. I don't know what was the object of Sub-Judge asking me if I had control over Prag. He did not indicate any bad object. There was no other conversation with the Sub-Judge. I heard of the arrival of you and Mr. Wheeler at Bahraich. I heard the Sub-Judge's barristers made a report to the police with regard to a witness being put in hawalat. I dont know that I gave evidence on the 16th. The day I gave my evidence I saw Mr. Scott going to the bazaar. The Sarrishtadar of Mr. Scott was with him. It may have been four or five in the evening. I was in Court and the Court was sitting. Prag came to me on the previous evening. Often saw him in the Court compound. I had conversation with him, but not about this case. When I went to Mr. Scott he asked me concerning the conversation of the Sub-Judge about Prag.

Mr. Chamier said he wished to put in all the files at once, stating that a list of them had been already put in and that one more file had to be added to the list.

Sarju Prasad, Saraogi:—Am a mahajan in Bahraich. Know Prag. He told me he had a case with Lalji. In December about 9 or 10 o'clock he came to my shop. He was going to Court. He said he was. He said his case was on. Sarju Prasad said I took the Rs. 200 to the Sub-Judge, but he will not take it. I asked: "Why won't he take it?" Sarju said the Sub-Judge said: "Bring Rs. 500. Your case is a Rs. 4,000 one." I took the money back from Sarju Prasad and stayed there several days. Whilst I was stopping there my daughter was struck off. My mukhtar came and told me. I lost, then appealed to the Judge and won. Don't know when I won. My mukhtar came and showed me the copy of the order, and I knew I had won. I have not got the decretal money. No sahib made any inquiry from me in Bahraich. Sometime in parda I was called and made a statement. Only Sarju Prasad told me the Sub-Judge wanted Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 Sankata never told me that. Sankata never told me he had had any interview with the Sub-Judge about money.

Sarju Prasad Sukul:—My business is thekedari of villages. Am mukhtar of Sheolagan Del and guru so her too. She had an execution of decree "versus" Rajas of Gangeswari. Her pleader was Datta Nath. The case was dismissed. When case was on a servant of the accused came to me. He is dark and has a mark on his face. I had a talk with him. I promised to pay Rs. 100 to the accused: I said "I have not got the money here. Get the case postponed." It was adjourned from 5th to 7th October without cause. On 6th October I went to Sheolagan Del's house and told her to pay Rs. 100, and asked for it. I said: "If you don't, your case will be spoilt like many others. Pay it or you will have to spend it in appeal." She said: "You go. I will follow with the money." I came to Bahraich the same day. On 7th (date fixed for case) I met the same servant who asked me for the money. I asked him to get the case again adjourned as the money had not arrived. It was adjourned till 21st. No one else was there when I met the Sub-Judge's servant on 6th or 7th. I promised to pay the money by the evening, and said to the servant: I will get you a tip of one rupee and showed him the house where I was staying, viz., that of Ganesh Tewari's Sheolagan came by the 4 o'clock train that day, 7th. Saw Sub-Judge. He came out of his house into his compound. I said: "I have brought what your servant told me. He said: Yes at first I did say Rs. 100, but your claim is for Rs. 4,000 so I want Rs. 500." He said: "If you don't pay Rs. 500 the case will be spoilt and you will repent." I said I can't pay that. The Sub-Judge said he would not take less than Rs. 400. I went back and told Sankata Din.

[FIFTH DAY, FRIDAY, 24th JULY.]

Sankata Din, Brahman: I do kashtkari and live at Jesora. Sheolagan Del is my paternal aunt. She had an execution of decree case against the Raja of Gangwali in Sub-Judge's Court. A conversation took place at her house between her and Sarju Prasad about the case. Sarju Prasad asked for a hundred rupees, and said, "The Sub-Judge's servant says give Rs. 100, then the case will succeed, otherwise I shall dismiss it." Sheolagan did not give it. Sarju Prasad went back. Next morning she and I went with Rs. 100 and stopped at Ganesh Tewari's house. A man came there and called for Sarju Prasad and said the Sub-Judge wanted him. We gave him Re. 1 as a tip. He went away. Sarju Prasad came. We gave him the money. I brought the money tied up. After half-an-hour Sarju Prasad came. He said the Sub-Judge's servant said, "Your case is for Rs. 4,000 and you must pay Rs. 500." Then said, Sarju Prasad said, "The Sub-Judge had said so." We went back early in the morning. Ten or 12 days after we came again to Bahraich, i.e., I came alone with Sarju Prasad. We brought Rs. 25. I again put up with Ganesh Tewari. Sarju Prasad went to Bahraich before me. I went to Court. The servant said to Sarju Prasad, "The Sub-Judge wants you." He took him to a room. I did not go. He stayed in the room a very short time. Sarju Prasad told me the Sub-Judge had told him to bring some money. Twenty days afterwards Sarju came again—came for Rs. 200. We returned with Rs. 200. Sheolagan is next day. She stayed at Achari Baba's. Next morning Sarju Prasad and I went to Sub-Judge's house. I did not go in, but stayed near the gate. After Sarju Prasad came out and said, "the Sub-Judge wants Rs. 500 and is very angry about the Rs. 200." I and Sarju Prasad returned to Achari Baba's. We stayed there. After the case was over Sheolagan, I and Bhagan went back, Sarju Prasad in Bharaich, and the money remained with Sarju Prasad. Sheolagan lost her case. No sahib ever asked me anything at Bahraich. Then said a sahib asked questions once. I don't know who he was.

Hublal: I live in Bahraich and am a contractor. The Sub-Judge owes me Rs. 912-4-0. He has paid Rs. 490.

	Rs.	a.	p.
The total was	1,402	4	0
	290	0	0 paid up to May 1895.
	1,112	4	0 due May 1895.
	200	0	0 paid 14th March 1896.
	912	4	0 still due.

It has been due since May 1895. It is due on account of the price of materials supplied to the Sub-Judge for a house he was building. There has been no quarrel about the amount. The Sub-Judge said he would pay after his marriage ceremonies. I have been paid Rs. 200 since the marriage.

Kanhaya Lal, Agarwala: Hyder Mehdi has bought cloth from me. I produce my accounts, which are signed by Hyder Mehdi.

	Rs.	a.	p.
One account is for Rs.	681	2	6
and another for "	422	12	0
Total Rs.	1,103	14	6
"	300	0	0 have been paid
	803	14	6 due on these two accounts.

He also owes about Rs. 150 more for cloth. The clothes were for a marriage, and about Rs. 150 or Rs. 300 of these sums are due from his father. I produce the book. Have dunned the Sub-Judge. He was paying me gradually. I asked him to pay something twice. He paid Rs. 100 once and Rs. 200 again.

[SIXTH DAY, SATURDAY, 25TH JULY.]

Baladin of Steel Ganj, Bahraich said: I am servant of Badri, general merchant. I know Haidar Mehdi. He used to buy things from our shop. Haidar Mehdi's account begins from 22nd February 1895. Rs. 385-0-3 are due at present time from the accused. The account is stated up to 15th July 1895 in the asamiwar register. On 14th March, Rs. 374-10-3 were due to me. On 3rd October the sum of Rs. 204-5-3 was due.

Durga Prasad: Am a cloth merchant at Bahraich. Rs. 515-11-6 are due to me from Sub-Judge. The account has been running for about one year.

Baldeo Parshad, cloth merchant: The Sub-Judge owes me Rs. 154 odd now. I produce my lekha bahi. He owed me Rs. 178-12-3 and then paid Rs. 25 on 4th April 1896. His account was opened on 3rd April 1895. Date of first debit entry is 3rd April 1895, at which time Rs. 300 were due. On the 5th April 1895 is a debit entry of Rs. 19 odd and the last debit entry is Rs. 15 odd, on 24th April 1895. After then he brought no cloth.

Then come the following payments on—

	Rs.	a.	p.
7th April 1895	0	1	0
Baisakh-badi-tij	7	8	0
Kuar-badi-choth	97	0	0
Kuar-sudi-chaudas	50	0	0
	3	0	0
	35	0	0
Chait-badi 9th March 1896	50	0	0
	25	0	0

On Monday, the 27th, when the defence was to open, Mr. Wheeler stated that no witnesses would be called on the part of the accused, and requested the Commissioners to adjourn till Tuesday, as Hardeo Baksh (recalled by the court) had not yet arrived, nor had the defence received copies of Saturday's proceedings. Finally the Commissioners decided to adjourn till Wednesday, the 29th.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplade.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered ..	63	56	67	34	72	30	65	83
Tuesday, August 4	2	32	1	52	2	86	0	52
Total..	70	88	68	86	75	16	66	35
Total fall to Aug. 4, 1895.	42	87	34	88	35	91	36	45
Total fall to Aug. 4, 1894.	61	31	48	44	49	20	43	59

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 8 p. m. to 6 p. m. at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The table showing actual Rainfall gauged during the week ending Saturday, (8 a.m.) 1st August 1896.

	In.	Ct.		In.	Ct.
Bandora	65	11	Mehmadabad	17	20
Panjoo	84	7	Ahmedabad	14	54
Vaitarana	63	76	Viramgam	15	63
Palsur	62	17	Wadhwan	13	78
Ghulwar	58	16	Dabhoe	31	86
Daman	49	99	Sevalia	28	6
Bulsar	43	52	Godhra	29	7
Nauvari	47	71	Kharachora	23	89
Surat	34	70	Limkhera	23	54
Kim	46	57	Lohad	16	60
Broach	54	1	Mahi Bridge	17	71
Baroda	32	91			

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 4TH OF AUGUST, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samil shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Wind.		Temperature in Shade			Rainfall.		
	Pressure, 8 a.m.	Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June, to date.
								Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·705	ESE	6	89·7	78·9	77	...	18·26	+4·31
Agra	29·467	SE	10	13·0	78·2	79	0·09	8·57	−6·73
Cawnpore ...	29·494	ESE	13	92·8	79·1	73	...	8·16	...
Allahabad ...	29·533	E	15	93·1	79·2	67	...	13·93	...
Jhansi	29·412	NE	3	88·1	75·7	85	0·24	23·73	+4·21
Lucknow ...	29·487	E	4	10·3	78·5	62	...	11·61	−4·13
Karachi ...	29·482	WNW	10	90·3	79·5	81	...	7·38	+3·06
Jeypore	29·480	NE	8	91·6	79·9	92	0·35	7·69	−5·67
Ajmere	29·479	NE	5	87·4	75·6	92	1·46	21·16	+10·40
Deesa	29·457	WNW	12	94·1	76·9	97	3·54	18·35	+4·63
Ahmedabad	29·501	WSW	3	89·1	73·1	94	3·16	19·78	...
Bhuj	29·494	SW	17	86·4	73·9	96	0·44	14·78	+5·62
Rajkot	29·519	W	14	83·9	72·3	93	1·85	30·17	+11·00
Veraval	29·579	W	12	78·0	73·8	94	0·41	15·26	...
Neemuch	29·489	W	9	84·8	71·6	86	2·75	22·12	+6·75
Indore	29·512	SW	11	72·8	69·1	95	4·96	20·18	+3·75
Saugor	29·483	WSW	5	84·2	70·6	83

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE "Broad Arrow" ask why should the Cavalry be so expensive? and says a showy uniform and the cost of high-priced chargers may account for some of the large allowance declared to be indispensable. Both may be forgiven if that were all, and a reasonable private income would suffice, were it not for other causes of expense. Apart from the cost of messing, which might be smaller without losing in refinement, there are the following items of expenditure: a regimental drag, wholesale entertainments, extravagant balls, lavish and indiscriminate hospitality at race meetings, the keeping of race horses for garrison and regimental races, polo, and hunting. All these are absolutely unnecessary to the real credit or to the efficiency of a regiment. On the contrary there is no credit in a body of officers living beyond their means, and most of these items of expenditure distract an officer's attention from the study of his profession. A good deal might be done by the Government at small expense to the State to reduce the cost of life in the army, but nothing can be expected to be done as long as the style of living in the cavalry is as a rule so wantonly and vulgarly excessive. The public are beginning to look on this extravagance as a scandal, and ask whether it cannot be reduced. We go further. We know that it can be reduced, and in the interests of the Service, the country, and real soldiers, we urge that it is the duty of Lord Wolseley to deal promptly and effectively with the evil. He knows perfectly well how to act, and we trust that no fear of unpopularity with a certain class will induce him to forego an imperative duty.

Assistant-Secretary McAdoo, of the United States Navy Department, at the opening of the Naval War College, dealt with the important matter of naval administration. An efficient system and a good navy, he said, were most necessary in a republic, "where war is apt to be more sudden and precipitous than under the most autocratic of monarchies and which finds itself forced to assume great international responsibilities and obligations." He took Sir Vesey Hamilton's recent volume upon "Naval Administration" as his text book to illustrate the many advantages of our system as compared with that which exists in the United States. The anomalous position of the head of the United States Navy Department, a civilian, possibly quite untrained in the military art, almost surely without naval education, placed in direct, entire, and unquestioned control of a military organisation hedged about with most technical and difficult questions, was accepted by him as a necessity of free government; but Mr. McAdoo, with our Board system before him, raised the question whether a single officer, such as a chief of material, or an advisory board representing all branches of the Service, should not always be at the secretary's call. He wishes to place at the disposal of that officer the highest professional ability in the Navy, and to put those competent to give it in the most confidential and responsible positions towards him. He desires also to reduce the number of changes in the department, so as to give continuity of effort and purpose.

The fleet assembled under Admiral Bunce is the largest ever collected by the United States Navy Department for fleet tactics. It includes the battleships Indian and Maine, the monitor Amphitrite, the cruisers New York (flag), Columbia, Newark, Cincinati, Raleigh, and Montgomery, the ram Katahdin, the despatch-boat Fern, and the Massachusetts, Terror, and Texas are to join before the fleet leaves New York. This is fixed for about July 18, if the duties in connection with the naval Militia are completed, and the fleet will cruise between Nantucket and the capes of the Chesapeake, visiting Hampton Roads, Gardiner's Bay, Fisher's Island, and Nantucket Island, and will be back at Hampton Roads early in October. In order that the work may go on uninterruptedly invitations for the squadron to visit special places and to take part in local celebrations have been declined. The operations will consist of fleet evolutions, anchoring and getting under way under different circumstances, signalling, target practice, landing operations, boat drills, and torpedo attacks. No strategical or important tactical scheme has been proposed.

Chief Naval Constructor Hichborn has a body of draughtsmen at work making the plans for the three battleships finally authorised for the United States Navy. These plans contemplate ships exactly similar to the Kearsarge and Kentucky, with the exception of changes consequent upon the abandonment of the superposed turret design. The armour is to be spread over the hull, and it is expected that, allowing for the changes, about the same amount of armour for each ship will be required—5,000 tons each. The Navy Department will issue advertisements for bids for the manufacture of armour-plate for the ships on the specifications used in the case of the Kearsarge and Kentucky, unless the amendment adopted by the Senate limiting the cost of armour to 350 dollars per ton should be allowed to stand. In this event the department has no hopes of being able to secure bids on the last specifications, and less rigorous ones would have to be drawn before any of the manufacturers would consent to participate in a competition for the work.

The question of the supreme command in war-time is troubling the minds of Frenchmen. In a republic composed of somewhat volatile elements, ready to be swayed by passion, and to be led by the enthusiasm or eloquence of incompetent patriots or mere adventurers, this question will always rise. General Billot, than whom France has probably no higher authority, is not content with the present system. In the "exposé des motifs" with which he introduces his proposals, he affirms that the most efficient military organisation runs the risk of being made powerless unless there be created a grade above that of general of division. The letter of service, which invests with command, is but of temporary character, and apparently the Minister fears that it might not always be respected. The proposal, however, to create a rank of general of armies meets with considerable opposition. The "Temps" generally supports the Minister, but other journals, including some of our military contemporaries, argue that, though it is necessary to have commanders of armies in view for the event of hostilities, it would be bad policy to appoint them beforehand to a grade which would virtually give them the right to command. Who shall say, asks the "Progrès," that they will retain the powers with which they are credited? The example of Napoleon's marshals is quoted in opposition to the proposal. The letter of service, it is pointed out, has the great advantage of leaving initiative open to the Minister. He can select his generals for the command of armies, and our contemporary argues that even if the supreme grade were created, it would be well not to confer it until the outbreak of war indicated the man by whom the rank should be borne.

The Admiralty is about to take up the work of training carrier pigeons for conveying messages at sea. The French and Americans have been before us in this matter, and whatever has been done in this country has been done through the interest, and at the expense, of officers at the Royal Naval Barracks, Devonport, without official encouragement. The work has thus gone on under some disadvantages, but there are sixty efficient birds, which cover the ground west of Plymouth. The greatest distance yet traversed has been from the Wolf Rock, about seventy-five miles. The results attained are most encouraging, and at length, from inquiries that have been made, it appears that the Admiralty intends to take over the establishment, and that it is proposed to appropriate a torpedo-boat or destroyer for the further training of the birds. Meanwhile it has been decided to fit United States cruisers with arrangements for carrier pigeons, great numbers of which are to be thoroughly trained. A long series of experiments has given most satisfactory results, and is thought to fully justify the step taken. Some birds have attained a speed of forty miles an hour. We shall look with interest for the development of the carrier pigeon service in our own navy.

Sore Throats
"You cannot use a better gargle than CONDY."
Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D.
"The Throat should be gargled with diluted CONDY."
Sir George Johnson, M.D.
Condy's Fluid
Sold everywhere.
With 32 page Book of Directions.

CAUTION! CAUTION!!
Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.
The Genuine Bottle is like this
Insist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

NOTICES.

PURE BLOOD
Is the source of good health.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Makes Pure Blood, Strengthens the Nerves, Sharpens the Appetite, Removes that Tired Feeling, and Makes Life Worth Living.
Sufferers from indigestion, general debility, skin diseases, or any other ailment arising from impure blood, should take
AYER'S SARSAPARILLA
Gold Medals at the World's Great Expositions.
Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Sarsaparilla—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.
General Agents H. E. BODE & SONS, Elphinstone Circle Bombay.

"IT'S LIKE A GLOVE."
THOMSON'S TRADE MARK.
"GLOVE-FITTING" CORSET
The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability.
APPROVED by the whole polite world.
Annual Sale over One Million Pairs.
To be had of all Dealers throughout the World.
TWELVE FIRST MEDALS.
MANUFACTURERS:
W. S. THOMSON & Co., LTD., LONDON.
See that every Corset is marked "THOMSON'S GLOVE-FITTING," and bears our Trade Mark, the Crown. None others are Genuine.

Established in Paris 1770. 40 Prize Medals.
THREE LEADING FACTORIES—
PARIS—LONDON—STRASBOURG.
COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE,
Purveyors by Special Appointment to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.
CHOCOLATE, COCOA AND CONFECTIONERY
"Reviving Sweets repair the mind's decay."—Pope.
Guaranteed Absolutely Pure.
"COCOEL" "EXCOA"
In Packets and Tins.
Grand flavour, delicate aroma."
"Dietetic, sustaining properties."—Vide Analysts
SUPERIOR CHOCOLATE,
½ lb. Packets. (Yellow Wrappers.)
CHOCOLATE WAFERS.
Large and Small Boxes. A delicious eating Chocolate.
CHOCOLATE HORSESHOES (Registered
A superior eating Chocolate in handsome horseshoe boxes.
HIGH LIFE BONBONS.
The most tasteful Dessert Sweetmeat. Elegant Boxes.
"REVIVISCENT" CHOCOLATE.
Invented and prepared chiefly for use in cases where sugar is considered harmful. Guaranteed without sugar or farinaceous substances. (Vide Lancet.)
Agents:—Hind & Davison, Lahore; W. Leslie & Co., Calcutta

LUNGILI,
THE NEW DRUG FOR
DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY
Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MORING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.
"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and it appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.
Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MORING."
Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.
THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill, BIRMINGHAM

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

GOLD & Co.S'
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.
Indentors can obtain same through all the British Merchants

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne must be false.
This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.
GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.
Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. SOLE MANUFACTURER—
J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street, London, W. C.

EDWARDS'
HARLENE FOR THE HAIR
WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.
"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.
For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s, 2s. 6d., and (triple 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.
EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

ASK FOR
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT
And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.
J. Liebig
To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.
The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Ltd., 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.
Cookery Books may also be had gratis on application at the office of this paper.

THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS.
Recommended by 3007 Newspapers.
"They are a Treasure." Standard.
Sold by all Stationers.
THE PICKWICK THE OWL THE WAVERLEY
They come as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.
"The Waverley Pen is a Treasure." Standard.
"The Owl Pen is par excellence the Ladies' Pen." Court Journal
"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of great value." Engineer.
MACNIVEN & CAMERON, WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS" Sir Chas. A. Cameron M.D.
Neave's Food
HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS. Lancet.
FOR INFANTS. CHILDREN. INVALIDS & THE AGED.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL
THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.
SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.
SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D., Physician to the Westminster Hospital.
"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."
DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL, Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.
"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."
JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S., Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.
"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."
DR. R. C. CROFT, Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."
DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

BILE-LADEN BLOOD.
HEALTHY BILE.
When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.
SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. April 21st, 1894."
EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.
Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.
DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.
I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.
On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life. I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.
CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.,
Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats, Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, & Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.
SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK
The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.
Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.
Largest Sale in the World.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The old Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—
THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.
SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.
The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.
I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.
the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.
The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.
Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.
HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.
Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.
Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.
Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.
Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER
For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

Digitized by the Digitization Unit of the Government Central Library, Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

BROWN'S FOUR CROWN
RED SEAL BRAND
OLD SCOTCH WHISKY
same as supplied to
H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES.

This is the cream of Specially Selected Old Scotch Whiskies, being soft, potent and rich in bouquet; it is of perfect purity, free from all fusel oils, and from its age and incomparable quality it continues to be THE MOST POPULAR BRAND in the country.

NOTA BENE.—Please note that fac-simile of ROBERT BROWN'S AUTOGRAPH SIGNATURE and RED SEAL are on the label, without which none represents the celebrated **FOUR CROWN RED SEAL BRAND.**

Rs. 27-8 per case of one dozen.

Special terms to Clubs, Messes and the Trade.

D. P. BATHA & Co., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents and Importers.

THE BEST "REFRESHER" IN INDIA.

Per Case of 4 Doz. Qrts. Rs. 22.0
Per Case of 8 Doz. Pints Rs. 31.0
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO PURCHASERS OF FIVE CASES AND UPWARDS.

Agents—
Calcutta & Bombay—Turner, Morrison & Co.
Madras - - Spencer & Co.
Rangoon - - Binning & Co.

Karachi: ROBINSON MORRISON & Co.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

THE GREAT REMEDY.
BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS,
For Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic medicines. They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure. Their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.
Sold by all Stores throughout India.

ALEXANDRE'S ORGANS

81, Rue Lafayette, PARIS.
HARMONIUMS for Churches Drawing Rooms, Schools, &c
From £4 upwards.
Illustrated Catalogues sent free on Demand
Apply to Messrs. B. NAZIR & Co.,
10, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

PRESENTATION SILVERWARE.

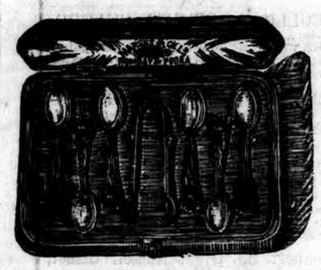
JEWELLERS AND GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

PAPER CUTTER 1287

Artistically Enamelled in Colours, Silver Handled Ivory Paper Knives.....Rs. 85.

Silver Fluted Box, large size, Rs. 60.
Do. do. small size... ,, 36.
Do. do. enamelled.. ,, 72.

Silver Camden Whist Markers, Rs. 100 per pair.



Silver Tea Spoons and Sugar Tongs, in case, Rs. 70.

Silver Match Case, as illustrated, Rs. 25

Silver Match Boxes, Fluted or Plain, Rs. 12 to Rs. 25.

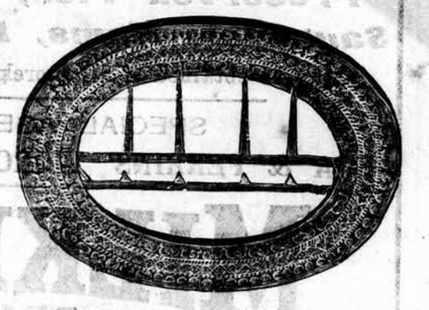
Porcelain, Silver mounted, from Rs. 8.

Crystal Bottle, Silver mount, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 20.

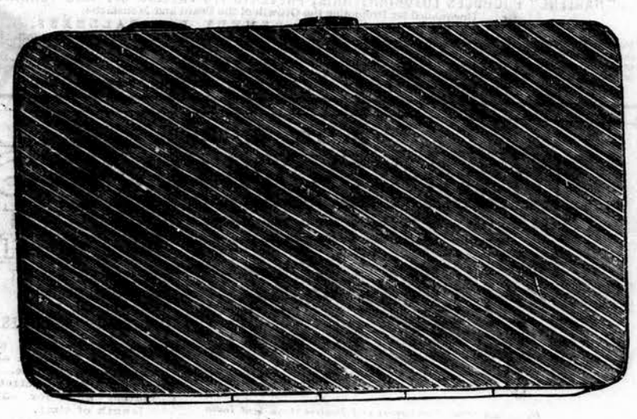
Crystal Bottle with Silver mount, Enamelled in colours .....Rs. 32 & 35.

Horn Cup Silver Run and Shield, Rs. 35.

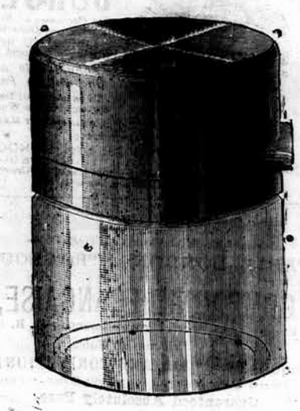
Sterling Silver Mounted Knife, Rs. 15 to Rs. 25.



Silver Buckles, in a number of engrave and enamelled fancy designs, Rs. 10, 12, 20, 30, 35, 40, 48, 60, 80.



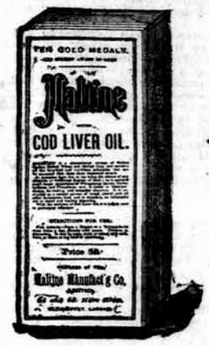
Silver Cigar Case, as illustrated, extra heavy .....Rs. 98.
,, ,, ,, Shaped to hold 4 Cigars ..... ,, 90.
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 5 ,, ... ,, 70.



Salts or Perfume Bottle, mounted Sterling Silver, Rs. 48.

NOTICES.

Maltine
with COD LIVER OIL.
The most PALATABLE, DIGESTIBLE, and NOURISHING PREPARATION of COD LIVER OIL.



"Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared Cod Liver Oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with Maltine."—*British Medical Journal.*

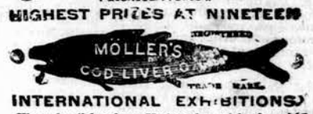
"An elegant and palatable preparation."—*Medical Press and Circular.*

The Malted Barley, Wheat and Oats, of which "MALTINE" is composed, together with the fat-forming powers of Cod Liver Oil, make this combination the Food of Foods in Consumption, Wasting Diseases, Scrofula, Rickets, and General Weakness.

It is especially liked by children, and generally those who cannot tolerate any other preparation of Cod Liver Oil, take "Maltine" and Cod Liver Oil with positive pleasure.

The MALTINE Manufacturing Co.,
LIMITED,
24 & 25 HART STREET, BLOOMSBURY,
LONDON.

PETER MOLLER'S
COD LIVER OIL
Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.
HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN



INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.
The only oil free from Hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from the unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste" or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.
In Capsuled Bottle only.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

IN BLACK DUMP BOTTLES.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

CLUB BLEND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,

IN WHITE SQUARE BOTTLES.

These Whiskies can be recommended as being exceedingly mild and perfectly pure.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

SOLE IMPORTERS:

TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."
LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.

EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.

"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."

"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

Sold by Treacher & Co., Ltd., Kemp & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Treacher & Co., Ltd., Byculla; Treacher & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Poona; Spencer & Co., Madras; Allen Bros. & Co., R. Scott Thomson & Co., Ltd., and Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Allen Bros., & Co., Hajee Abdool Majeed, Abdool Gunny, Ashanoolla and Mahomet Ameer, and A. Barakat & Co., Delhi; and by leading Chemists, &c., everywhere.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

TO R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. *March 15th, 1878.*

This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY." I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character
Berner's College, EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A.,
London. *Professor of Chemistry.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is there for to caution Consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see the have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are brande with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whisky Merchants, London.

R. DITMAR'S

STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF LAMPS AND LANTERNS.

THE BEST SELECTED STOCK IN INDIA FOR STORM & PUNKAHPROOF STORM & PUNKAHPROOF STORM & PUNKAHPROOF OF EVERY KIND.

PRICES EXCEPTIONALLY LOW.

No. 8080.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST WILL BE SENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION TO

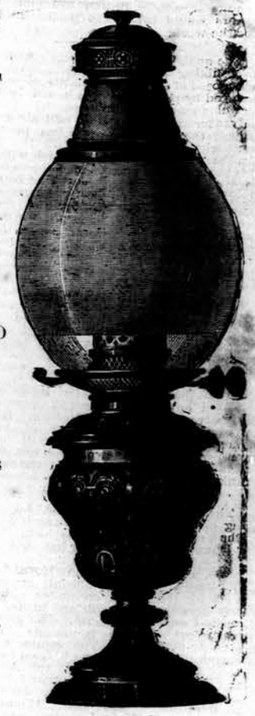
STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF LAMPS AND LANTERNS.

THE BEST SELECTED STOCK IN INDIA FOR TABLE-LAMPS HANGING-LAMPS LANTERNS OF EVERY KIND.

PRICES EXCEPTIONALLY LOW.

No. 8015.

HAMMERED IRON STAND WITH COPPER FOUNT.



No. 8075

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST WILL BE SENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION TO

R. DITMAR,
LAMP WAREHOUSE.
69, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

FREEMAN'S

TRADE MARK REJECT SUBSTITUTES

Sold Everywhere **ORIGINAL** in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CHLORODYNE

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS MOC-MAIN

(*No Steel in Band.*) Effective & light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.

Consultations, descriptive Circulars, Price Lists, &c., free, J. WHITE & CO., Ld. London, 223, Piccadilly, England. Est. 80 Years.

SCIATIC, RIDING, & other **BELTS** All Kinds of ELASTIC GOODS

All goods are manufactured on the premises, & if genuine, should bear our stamp.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.